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...P. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Useful Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the ...ily.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1874. NO. 157.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his own or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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SECOND EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

...NNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

...mpensation of County Officers.

...ALLACE'S BILL FOR GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

...DAL BILL RECOMMITTED.

...neral Appropriation Bill Passed in the House.

...dicial Bill to Third Reading

...aining of Common School Teachers

...tennial Appropriation Reported.

...cial to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 13, 1874.

SENATE.

A large number of House bills were reported ...orably from committees, including the Corporation Tax bill.

Mr. Rutan introduced a married woman's ...

Mr. Anderson introduced a bill to fix the ...mpensation of county officials.

Mr. Wallace's bill for the government of ...es occupied the rest of the session.

HOUSE.

The bill taxing coal was recommitted.

The General Appropriation bill was called and passed without debate.

The Judicial bill passed to third reading, ...hout material change; also, the bill requiring railroad companies to maintain ...ices in Pennsylvania; also, the bill for the ...ining of teachers for common schools.

Mr. Cross reported favorably the Centennial ...propriation.

Mr. Young reported a bill dividing the ...rth Normal School district.

Mr. Webb reported Mr. Joseph's Pass bill ...ratived.

The calendar of bills on first reading was ...n taken up.

Mr. Piper made an effort to have the Narrow ...uge Railway bill reported.

Mr. McCreery tried to have the committee ...port favorably on the geological survey, but ...e House refused.

At half-past five the House adjourned till ...esday.

...cial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1874.

In both Houses, to-day, Apportionment has ...en the burden. The Senate had up the ...gislative Apportionment bill, and the House ...e Judicial Apportionment bill. Progress ...s made in both, but neither got very far ...ong.

The Legislative Apportionment bill raised ...o questions—first, should Lebanon county ...entitled to a Senator? and second, should ...iladelphia be cut up into small or large ...presentative districts?

Mr. Playford contended, as to the first question, that Lebanon was excluded from Senatorial representation because she had not half a ...lio. She is surrounded by counties each of ...hich is entitled to one or more Senators; but ...e has not population enough to entitle her to a Senator, by herself. She is therefore cut ...f from representation.

Mr. Rutan argued that it could not have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution to deprive a whole county of representation in the Senate. Lebanon cannot be attached to either Schuylkill, Berks or Lancaster which surround her; and as Dauphin has the requisite population to entitle her to a Senator, it is manifestly unfair to force Lebanon upon ...r. The Apportionment Committee had started out with the determination to give to each ...unty a Senator that was entitled to one by ...r the Constitution. This was the only safe ...le. Under that rule, Dauphin, Berks, Lancaster and Schuylkill would each be entitled to one ...more Senators. What, then, was to be done ...th Lebanon? Exclude her altogether? ...e idea was monstrous. Such never could ...ve been the purpose of the framers of the ...nstitution. Every county is entitled to representation in the Senate, and upon that basis, ...banon is fairly entitled to a Senator.

The section passed as reported by the committee, no direct issue having been made on ...s point; but when the bill comes up again, ...xt week, the attack on this part of it will ...ubtless be renewed.

One thing is certain: If Dauphin is made to ...oulder Lebanon, Westmoreland will have to ...go with Indiana. Our people will never ...rmit Westmoreland and Lehigh to be erected ...to separate districts, if Dauphin is not permitted to keep them company. Sauce for the ...ose is sauce for the gander also. If we are ...lose a Senator by an over-strict application ...f the Constitution to a county so unfortunately constituted as Lebanon, the loss will ...ve to be made up by putting Westmoreland ...to a Republican district. Indeed, the whole ...ll may have to be recast, and if so, the ...ange will not help the Democrats.

As to the second point, the bill as reported ...f the committee divides Philadelphia into ...teen districts, the twenty-nine wards of that ...y being grouped into districts electing two, ...ree and four members each. This, Mr. Mc...Clure urged, was a gerrymander, and Mr. ...allace urged that the Republicans could not ...ford to pass an apportionment, giving to the ...,000 Democrats of Philadelphia but four representatives out of thirty-eight. Both of ...ese gentlemen offered amendments increasing the number of districts to twenty-seven, and making the districts smaller. Mr. Mc...Clure's amendment gave the Democrats eight ...embers out of the thirty-eight, and Mr. Wal...ace's, ten. They were both voted down, by a ...rty vote, and the bill passed second reading, ...t with the understanding that it should not ...me up until next week, and the vote on ...cond reading should then be reconsidered, ...as to open the bill anew to general amendment.

The Philadelphia Republicans, I find, are ...t averse to adopting the idea of making each ...rd a district, and it is not improbable that, ...hen the bill comes up again, an amendment ...to that effect may be adopted. This would ...ve the Democrats 7 of the 38 members, with ...chance for 3 more in the close districts, and ...judge from what transpired to-day that this ...ill be satisfactory to the Democrats.

The House made but little progress, apparently, with the Judicial Apportionment bill, though it progressed nearly through second ...ading. The numbers of the districts were ...anged in a great many cases, so as to restore ...e old numbers as near as possible, and the ...ouble district in the northeast corner of the ...ate was divided. Otherwise but little change ...as made. The chief trouble seems to be with ...e northeastern counties, which cannot agree ...pon a division that will give the government of ...es occupied the rest of the session.

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THE OBSEQUIES.

HONORS TO THE DECEASED SENATOR.

The Government and the People Fully Represented.

SCENES IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Impressive Religious Services.

TOUCHING FAREWELL BY THE SENATE.

Escort of Colored Citizens.

The Remains En Route to Boston.

Offering of Flowers by Colored Citizens of Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF THE FUNERAL PARTY IN NEW YORK.

They Rest Over Night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1874.

Popular Outpouring.

The obsequies of Senator Sumner to-day were characterized by an exhibition of popular feeling seldom witnessed on occasions of a similar nature. At an early hour this morning, large crowds commenced to gather at the Capitol, and some hours before the time fixed for the ceremonies in the Senate, the corridors were thronged.

From the House to the Capitol.

Awaiting the opening of the galleries, at nine o'clock the remains were conveyed from the residence of the deceased Senator to the Capitol. The coffin was placed on a bier in the center of the rotunda, the doors leading to which were guarded by detachments of Metropolitan and Capitol police. In a few minutes the public was admitted and scores of people were soon in a procession passing by and

Viewing the Remains.

Among those who were in line were Senators and Representatives in Congress and other distinguished personages and their families, but at least two-thirds of the spectators were colored people. The colored schools had been closed by order of the colored School Board and it seemed as though nearly every colored child in the District was present. The crowd entered from the west door, and the arrangement was that they should pass by the coffin and immediately go out through the east door. Many, however, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police, and remained in the rotunda until it became uncomfortably filled. The entire top of the casket being of French glass, nearly three-fourths of the remains were exposed to view. That which was not exposed was hidden by the mass of floral decorations, which were very handsome. A few moments after twelve, the rotunda was cleared of all except the pall-bearers and the Committee of Arrangements, and the members of the House having gone to the Senate Chamber, the remains were taken thither at half-past twelve.

The Scene in the Senate Chamber

was deeply solemn and impressive, marred only by the undue length and inappropriate character of the prayer of Dr. Sunderland, the Chaplain of the Senate. Among those present were the President and chief officers of every branch of the government, and officers of the Army and Navy. Senator Conkling was absent. Shortly after one o'clock

The Funeral Procession

moved out of the east door, where the cortege formed and moved off for the Baltimore and Potomac depot, where a special train was in readiness to convey the remains of the late Senator to his native State.

The Household Pressure.

To-day the residence, furniture and art treasures of the departed Senator were formally placed in possession of F. V. Balch and E. L. Pierce, of Boston, executors under the will. The paintings, engravings, bronzes, curious antiques and rare works are extremely valuable. It is said that some of these have been bequeathed to the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

The Most Affected

in the large number of mourners and sympathizing friends, was Margaret Broadhead, the late Senator's housekeeper. Previous to her assumption of the charge of the late Senator's home, she acted in a similar capacity to Secretary Seward, and was present when the assassin Payne entered the bedchamber and attacked the helpless Secretary in his bed. On this occasion Mrs. Broadhead displayed that heroism of which instances are not rare amongst women. She assailed the assassin, and, after a severe encounter, succeeded in frustrating the infamous purpose and driving him from the chamber. Upon the departure of Mr. Seward from Washington, about three years since, Senator Sumner invited Mrs. Broadhead to take control of his house, which she accepted.

By Associated Press.]

REMAINS CONVEYED TO THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—This morning the remains of Senator Sumner were removed from his late residence to the Capitol. The Committee of Arrangements and committee to escort the remains to Massachusetts, together with the pall-bearers and Massachusetts Congressional delegation, with ladies and their families, had met there some time previous. These ladies placed upon the casket a large floral cross, and some sympathizing friend placed two immense fern leaves. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House were also present, the former having special charge of the funeral arrangements. The casket containing the remains was placed in a hearse drawn by four white horses, and this was followed by one hundred and fifty colored men on foot, including Fred. Douglass, Pinchback, of Louisiana, and John F. Cook, Register of the District. The Congress committees and the Massachusetts delegation, with their families, as mourners, and others, took their places in the carriages and countermarched to the Capitol. A large number of persons, principally colored, were gathered in a part of the late residence of the deceased, some of whom, early in the morning, were privileged to see the remains of the late Senator. Senator Boutwell was not at the house.

IN THE ROTUNDA.

The procession having arrived at the Capitol, the coffin was removed to the rotunda and placed upon the dais and covered with flowers in the form of wreaths, crosses and crowns, each bearing a card giving the names of the contributors. The face of the distinguished dead was visible through the glass, and it was somewhat discolored, particularly near the nose. The body was dressed in a plain black suit, with the hands crossed on the breast. There was an immense crowd on the west side of the Capitol, composed mainly of colored persons, and many of the females were in full mourning. The mass of humanity being moved slowly up the steps toward the rotunda, all anxious to see the remains. Policemen kept the spectators in line, and they passed by the corpse, finding exit on the east side. The rotunda was heavily draped.

IMMENSE THRONG OF MOURNERS.

By half-past eleven the crowd about the Capitol was larger than ever witnessed before, not excepting during the noted impeachment trial of ex-President Johnson. It was estimated that five thousand persons, at least, could not gain admission even to the corridors or the Senate galleries.

THE SENATE CHAMBER.

The galleries of the Senate Chamber were crowded before eleven o'clock, and hundreds were unable to obtain standing room. The Chamber was elaborately draped, and a large number of additional chairs were placed upon the floor for the accommodation of the President and Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the House of Representatives, and other invited guests. The members of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation, who attended as mourners, were designated by black silk sashes, and nearly all were accompanied by their families. The Committee of Arrangements on the part of the Senate wore white silk sashes, and the pall-bearers black sashes fastened by white and black rosettes. The members of both Houses of Congress wore the usual badge of mourning.

All papers and books were removed from the desks of Senators, and upon each was placed a printed order of the well-known ladies, Mrs. Secretary Fish occupied a front seat in the diplomatic gallery. At noon, although the weather was cold and the wind keen, immense crowds were still coming to the Capitol and thronging all approaches.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

At an early hour General Sherman, accompanied by his staff, General McDowell and other high officers of the army, and Admiral Lee and other prominent officers of the navy, entered the Senate Chamber in full uniform, and were assigned seats behind the bar. Shortly after twelve

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS,

in citizens' dress, made their appearance and were conducted to reserved seats on the floor of the Senate, immediately behind the seats left vacant for the Justices of the Supreme Court and adjoining those reserved for the House Committee appointed to attend the funeral. Among them were Sir Edward Thornton, Admiral Polo and Baron Lederer.

THE CATAFALQUE

was brought into the Senate Chamber a few minutes before twelve and placed immediately in front of the Vice President's desk.

THE MOURNERS,

consisting of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, accompanied by their ladies, Major Ben. Perley Poore and a few other intimate friends of the deceased, entered at twelve from the Vice President's room and were assigned seats on the left of the Vice President's table.

Senator Carpenter, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, then called the Senate to order, and Rev. Byron Sunderland, the Chaplain, addressed the throne of Divine grace as follows:

PRAYER OF THE CHAPLAIN.

"Oh! Lord, Our God, we come together this day to engage in the solemn ceremonies of the occasion in which Thou hast made for us amidst the engagements, excitements and tumults of this present life. We beseech Thee, now that we are here assembled in this Chamber, representatives of the people themselves, to hear the voice of the Lord our God, look down upon us with Thy favor and bless us. Sanctify to us all the ceremonies and services of this solemn day, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

The President *pro tem.* directed that all officers of the Senate, clerks to committees, pages and others not needed upon the floor, retire to the cloak room to make room for the House of Representatives.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings was read by Secretary Gorham.

Mr. Buckingham said in the burial of the late Senator Sumner would take place on Monday next. He moved that when the Senate adjourned to-day, it be to meet on Tuesday. Agreed to.

Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared at the bar of the Senate and announced that the House would attend the funeral of the late Senator at twenty minutes past twelve.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

was announced, and that body entered the Senate Chamber, headed by Speaker Blaine, the Clerk, and the committee on the part of the House to accompany the remains to Boston. The members of the House were assigned seats on the right of the Vice President's table, the Senators and others on the floor standing as the House marched in.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

was announced, and the Justices, marshaled by Marshal Nicolay and Clerk Middleton, entered the Chamber, the Justices attired in their judicial robes. They were assigned front seats on the right of the Chair, Chief Justice Waite occupying the extreme right. At 12:30

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

and the Cabinet were announced, and every one arose as they entered the Chamber. They were assigned seats in the front row to the right of the Chair, and next to the members of the Supreme Court.

THE HONORED REMAINS.

The Committee of Arrangements and pall-bearers were announced immediately afterwards. They entered, preceded by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, and followed by the corpse, borne by six policemen, white and colored. As the remains were borne to the catafalque and the solemn procession marched in, Dr. Sunderland read "I am the Resurrection and the Life," etc.

FLORAL GIFT FROM MISS GRANT.

The body having been placed upon the catafalque, a cross sent by Miss Nellie Grant was placed upon the casket. This cross was composed of lilies, camelias, white rose buds and other delicate flowers. All being now seated, Mr. Carpenter announced that

RELIGIOUS SERVICES,

appropriate to the occasion, would be performed. Rev. Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, then read from the Scriptures and offered a fervent prayer. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain of the Senate, who also read from the Scriptures, and followed with the Lord's prayer.

PEACE TO HIS ASHES.

The benediction was then pronounced by Dr. Sunderland, and Mr. Carpenter, as the presiding officer, said, "Now the Senate of the United States intrusts the remains of Charles Sumner to its Sergeant-at-Arms and the committee appointed to convey them to his home, there to commit them, in earth and ashes—ashes to ashes—dust to dust, in the soil of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Peace to his ashes."

AN UNSEEMLY SCRAMBLE.

When the Senate adjourned a rush was made by a large number of women and some men to the vacant seat of Senator Sumner, to gain possession of the flowers which had been placed upon his desk, and similar attempts were made to carry off the floral decorations that had been removed from the catafalque and coffin. The crowd managed to seize many flowers before the officers of the Senate could interfere.

TO THE DEPOT.

The coffin having been carried out to the entrance of the Senate wing of the Capitol, was deposited in a hearse drawn by four white horses, and, attended by mounted policemen, was followed to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad depot by a procession of members of the Civil Rights League, a colored organization of this city, numbering about 150 men, headed by Fred. Douglass and ex-Lieutenant Governor Pinchback. Next to this organization followed carriages in charge of Sergeant-at-Arms Leach, containing the Committees of the Senate and House appointed to accompany the remains to Boston.

AT PHILADELPHIA—FLORAL OFFERING BY COLORED CITIZENS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1874.

The funeral cortege from Washington passed through the city at half-past seven to-night. A telegram from a committee of prominent colored citizens here to Senator Rainey, while the train was en route, requested a stoppage in this city sufficiently long for the offering of a floral chaplet as an evidence of the regard of the colored people. This was done and gave great satisfaction to the committee and those whom they represented.

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Chamber of Commerce met in special session to-day, Wm. E. Dodge presiding, to take action on the death of Senator Sumner. They adopted resolutions declaring that in his death liberty has lost a zealous and resolute defender; the equal rights of citizens, an able and vigilant guardian; and wise and safe ideas of national economy, an eloquent expounder. Addresses were made by Jonathan Sturges, Samuel B. Ruggles and others.

THE PRESS ON GLADSTONE.

LONDON, March 13.—The *Times* this morning, in a leading article, says: "So long as Gladstone remains in the House of Commons, he is the only possible leader of the Liberals, and every true Liberal will accept his leadership on his own terms."

THE DAILY NEWS

says: "Gladstone's name is a tower of strength. The whole body of Liberals regard him as their natural leader. Any other person would only be the leader of a section."

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERIES.

At a regular half-yearly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, it was announced that the total expense incurred in the pursuit and prosecution of the two Bidwells and Mr. Agnew, the parties who committed the frauds on the bank, was $46,000.

ELECTION TO PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 13.—Viscount Saudon was to-day elected to Parliament from Liverpool.

RE-ELECTION OF THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, March 14.—Disraeli has issued an address to his constituents, asking once more for their suffrages. He promises to defend the rights of all classes, and Sir John Karslake, Attorney General, and three other members of the new government were returned to Parliament yesterday without opposition.

GATHERING OF IMPERIALISTS TO CONGRATULATE THIERS.

LONDON, March 14.—Imperialists from all parts of France have arrived here, or are on the way to England, to attend the festivities at Chiselhurst Monday, on the occasion of Prince Louis attaining his majority. It is expected that upwards of four thousand Frenchmen will be present.

France.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE COLONIES.

PARIS, March 13.—In the Committee of the Assembly on Electoral Law, a proposition has been made by the Right for the disfranchisement of the colonies of France. M. Laboulaye made an earnest remonstrance, warning members that the British colonies in America had been alienated from the mother country by a denial of the right of representation. The Colonial deputies have unanimously demanded that right.

Italy.

THE POPE TO HIS AUSTRALIAN BISHOPS.

ROME, March 13.—The Pope has written to the Australian bishops, inciting them to use their influence to prevent the passage of the proposed ecclesiastical laws.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 13.—Consols 93@93¼. 5-20s, 1865, 103¾; do 1867, 103¾; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s, 104¾. New York Central 96¾; Erie 40; Erie preferred 65¾.

PARIS, March 13.—Rentes 44 francs 55 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 13.—Cotton steady at 7¾@8d; sales 12,000 bales; American 7,000, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. California average white wheat 12s 5d@12s 8d; red Western spring 11s 4d@12s 2d.

Cheese and Fish.

The largest stock of fish and the best New York Goshen cheese can be found at the Checkered Front. See advertisement. T. C. Jenkins.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

Commercial Hall Association.

At a meeting of the above Association held on the 1st inst., Jos. M. Gazzam was elected President and Dr. G. W. Spencer Vice President.

Ask your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder the best Baking Powder for preparing Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, &c. Depot 69 New street, N. Y. d&*

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

All Groceries AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CINCINNATI HAMS	12 cents
10½ lbs. A SUGAR	$1 00
CANNED CORN	16 cents
CANNED TOMATOES	20 cents
CANNED BLACKBERRIES	18 cents
CANNED STRAWBERRIES	30 cents
5 lbs. GLOSS STARCH	32 cents
WAX SOAP	5 cents
Old Tea House ROASTED COFFEE	25 cents
GREEN COFFEE	29 cents
FLOUR, per bbl	$8 00
FLOUR, per bag	1 80
GREEN AND JAPAN TEA	50 cents
BLACK AND SOUCHONG TEA	50 cents

☞ A BEAUTIFUL CHROMO GIVEN TO EVERY TEA CUSTOMER.

D. M. Jenkins,

20 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON.

SETTLED AT LAST!

H. H. McCormick for District Attorney.

His Name to Go to the President To-Day.

SUMNER'S SEAT ALREADY ENGAGED.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL LIKELY TO PASS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1874.

Senators Sunderland and Thurman had a conference to-day on the selection of a successor to the late Mr. Swoope, District Attorney, and substantially agreed to recommend Mr. McCormick, at present Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. The probability of an agreement upon Mr. McCormick, as a new man, was stated in these dispatches some days ago, it being then evidently impracticable to harmonize the conflicting claims of the numerous competitors for the office. There will be another consultation between the Pennsylvania Senators to-morrow, when they will finally unite upon a recommendation and will formally present the name of Mr. McCormick to the President and Attorney General for nomination. There is no reason to think that there will be any objection on the part of the President, as the proposed nominee is well known and generally admitted to be an excellent choice. The nomination cannot be sent to the Senate till Tuesday, as there will be no session till that day.

The Vacant Seat.

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, was the first to apply for the seat in the Senate Chamber hitherto occupied by Senator Sumner, and under the rules in such cases, the Michigan Senator will take possession when the Senate reassembles.

"Take Care of My Civil Rights Bill."

It has been stimulated, owing to the concern manifested by the late Senator Sumner in the passage of his Civil Rights bill, that the measure will be promptly enacted to a law, out of respect for the dying wishes of the author. A number of Senators to-day remarked that the bill now in committee would never pass in its present form.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

GLADSTONE'S LETTER DECLINING THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERALS.

LONDON, March 14.—Gladstone has issued his customary note requesting the presence of his supporters on the re-opening of Parliament. At the same time he has written to Earl Granville, saying: "Whilst discharging this duty I feel it necessary that I should explain what my circular could not convey with regard to my individual position. For a variety of personal reasons, I cannot contemplate an unlimited extension of active political service. I desire my political friends to clearly understand that at my age I must reserve entire freedom to divest myself of the responsibilities of the leadership at no distant time. Need of rest will prevent more than my occasional presence in the House during the present session. I should be desirous, before the commencement of the seventy-fifth session, to consider whether it would be advantageous to place my name before the Liberal chaplet as an evidence of the regard of the colored people. This was done and gave great satisfaction to the committee and those whom they represented.

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Chamber of Commerce met in special session to-day, Wm. E. Dodge presiding, to take action on the death of Senator Sumner. They adopted resolutions declaring that in his death liberty has lost a zealous and resolute defender; the equal rights of citizens, an able and vigilant guardian; and wise and safe ideas of national economy, an eloquent expounder. Addresses were made by Jonathan Sturges, Samuel B. Ruggles and others.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The train bearing the honored remains of Charles Sumner, the Congressional delegation and personal friends of the deceased, arrived at the Jersey City depot at eleven o'clock to-night. There was quite an assemblage to witness the transfer to the Desbrosses street ferryboat. Among those present was a delegation of colored men from Brooklyn, who, upon the arrival of the remains in New York, and in company with a detachment of Metropolitan police, acted as their escort to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A guard of colored men has charge of the remains until morning, when they will be unostentatiously transferred to the Grand Central depot and leave by the eight o'clock train for Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BOSTON, March 13.—At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society Robert C. Winthrop announced the death of ex-President Fillmore, honorary member, and Charles Sumner, a resident member, and paid each an appropriate and eloquent tribute. A resolution in relation to the death of Mr. Sumner was then offered by Charles Francis Adams, which, after remarks by ex-Governor Clifford, Judge Thomas, Edmunds Quincey and Rev. Mr. Waterston, was adopted.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, March 13.—Resolutions in relation to the death of Chas. Sumner were presented in both branches of the Legislature to-day, and brief and appropriate remarks made by the members.

PREPARATIONS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 13.—The Governor has ordered the State police to receive the body of Senator Sumner to-morrow afternoon and escort it to the State House, where Major Lewis Gaul, with a detachment of the Shaw Guard, will act as a bodyguard until the hour of the funeral.

The immediate friends of the deceased at first objected to any military display whatever, as in opposition to the Senator's well-known peace views, but as a guard was necessary in Dorie Hall, it was deemed proper that the colored troops, who first offered their services, should be selected. An autopsy of the body will be made Monday.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, March 13.—In the House to-day, a series of eulogistic resolutions regarding Charles Sumner were introduced by Mr. Syphax, colored. The passage of the resolutions was advocated by Mr. Syphax and also by Mr. Paige, another colored member. They were tabled.

Death of Member of Ohio Constitutional Convention.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—Hon. Edmund Smith, of Sidney, member of the Constitutional Convention from Shelby county, fell dead at his boarding house, corner Third and Broadway, while talking to the Clerk, at a quarter-past six o'clock this evening. He was in his seat in the convention all day. This is the second death in the convention since the new year. Apoplexy is the supposed cause.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.

Two Prisoners Walk Out of the Doylestown Jail—Fifteen Thousand Dollars' Reward for One of Them.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1874.

The Sheriff of Bucks county announces to-night, at the Central Police Station, the escape of two prisoners from the Doylestown jail. One of them, Charles Carpenter, *alias* Maurice Chapman, is well known in different cities in the Union as a forger of checks on national banks. Louisville, Kentucky, Burlington, Iowa, and Oswego, New York, each have rewards of five thousand dollars for his capture. He was awaiting his trial at Doylestown for forging an eight thousand dollar check on the national bank of that place. The escape was made this morning before daylight, by means of wooden keys. When last seen they were heading toward the Lehigh Valley Railroad, apparently *en route* for New York.

FORT WAYNE.

Fair Grounds—Child Poisoned—Journalistic Personal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 13, 1874.

Fourteen citizens of this city have agreed to give fourteen thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing a farm for the fair grounds. The matter will be brought before the Agricultural Society to-morrow.

A little child of Charles Pellett died this morning from the effects of an overdose of morphine, administered by mistake.

S. E. Morse, formerly city editor of the *Gazette*, yesterday assumed the same position on the *Sentinel*.

TEAS & COFFEES

FLOUR AND CHEESE

273 273

T. C. JENKINS

Liberty St. Pittsburgh Pa.

CHEAPEST Flour and Grocery House IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Fish, Goshen Cheese, AND The Great White River Flour

Complete Line Groceries, Flour and Roasted Coffee.

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Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.

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☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—STANDARD Desk about a Yard long. Address J., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—A YOUNG Man of experience in the Glass and Queensware business would like a situation in a Jobbing House where he could be generally useful. Address Queensware, this office.

WANTED—WILD LANDS—I AM PREPARED to Sell Lands and Pay Taxes in every county in the Western States. Send numbers, price and terms. O. H. BALLARD, Real Estate Agent, Address M. BALLARD Indianapolis, Indiana. TThs

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Oil and Timber Lands. I am prepared to furnish choice Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value. Apply to or address H. D. KEYS, 66½ Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—ON AND AFTER APRIL 1st a suite of unfurnished Rooms, (second story), at No. 75 Second avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSES—ON CORNER of Penn and Ninth streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Dilworth & Co. Inquire at 289 Liberty street. S. EWART & CO.

FOR RENT—THE NOVELTY WORKS Property, corner First avenue and Grant street. For terms and other information, inquire of A. D. SMITH, 11 Park street, Allegheny city.

FOR RENT—A STORE WITH FIXTURES, corner of Penn and Ninth streets, a central location, and thoroughly established. Also, 2 Rooms adjoining. Will let all together or separately.

FOR RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—A Two-story Brick House on Forbes avenue, near Kirkpatrick street, containing 5 Rooms and Finished Attic, newly finished and in good order. Rent $20 per month. For particulars apply at No. 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—A FRAME HOUSE CONTAINING 4 Rooms and a finished Attic, on 4 Acre Lot, with Forest, Fruit Trees and Shrubbery, situated on Mount Washington, and within fifteen minutes walk of the Monongahela Inclined Plane. Rent $500. Inquire of T. W. MEMMERT, office of Allemannia Insurance Co., 146 Wood street.

FOR RENT—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME House, with Bay Window,

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874.

When the sky falls the New York *World* and the Pittsburgh *Post* will undoubtedly catch larks.

The Washington *Chronicle* is after the Congressional Printer with a very sharp stick. It looks somewhat as though personal spite had a good deal to do with the matter, but of course that ought not to shield the person attacked if he is proved incompetent or worse. But how about those forty reams of paper, *Chronicle?*

And how it is denied that Secretary Richardson has written a letter to the Finance Committee of the Senate, in reply to the petitions of New York merchants about his using the forty-four million reserve. Ananias was a perfect model of truthfulness, as compared with your enthusiastic, sensational Washington correspondent.

It is estimated that the trial of the Grant parish, Louisiana, Ku-Klux prisoners, now in progress at New Orleans, will cost the government $350,000. These are the murderous wretches the responsibility of whose appalling crimes the *Post* recently undertook to lay at the doors of the Republican party, by declaring them to be members of that political organization.

Chicago papers complain that in consequence of "the smoke nuisance," their city is gradually becoming "a second Pittsburgh." The resemblance, however, is only on the outside. Chicago can never become "a second Pittsburgh" in the elements and qualities that constitute intrinsic power and greatness, until she takes a radically new moral departure. Our soot is on the outside.

The exports from Boston for February show a falling off of nearly ten per cent. from those of the corresponding month in 1873, the amounts being, respectively, $2,557,879 this year against $2,737,110 last year. The diminution is partly accounted for by the absence of trade with Africa, and partly by there being no export of specie to offset the large shipment in February, 1873.

Speaking of the intense desire for education, whose existence he had observed among the colored people of Georgia, in various parts of that State, the Chancellor of the Atlantic University recently said they appeared to feel its necessity like a physical want, and talked about it as though it were a sensation in their blood as well as a sentiment in their hearts. Can the same be said of the dominant Bourbon faction in that State?

The Philadelphia *North American* of Thursday publishes a tabular exhibit of the foreign imports of Philadelphia for the month of February. They amounted to $2,043,736, against $1,458,868 for the corresponding period of last year, and $1,443,728 for that of the year before. The increase was wholly in the direct trade, and it is an encouraging fact that $1,138,795 of the direct imports were in American vessels, against $830,967 in foreign bottoms.

Speculation is already busy over the question of a successor to Senator Sumner in the Senate. The Legislature of Massachusetts being in session, under the law of that State will, on March 24th, proceed to elect a successor. The indications are that Mr. Dawes, who came very near beating Mr. Boutwell, will be chosen, as he is heartily supported by Governor Washburne, and is from the Western part of the State, which has not had a Senator for many years.

Milk for babes: the Albany *Evening Journal* ought not to ask young beginners such puzzling questions. It actually calls upon the Democratic papers to reconcile the contradiction "between their denial of the right of Congress to interfere with the State on the ground of armed rebellion, and their assertion of its right to interfere on the ground of election irregularities." Not one of them have responded, as yet. Perhaps the *Post* can solve the conundrum. It was great on "reconciliation" about a couple of years ago.

About this time look out for attacks on Governor Kemper, of Virginia, from the Bourbon press. We recently called attention to the fact that Petersburg, being the only city in that State with a Republican municipal administration, the Democratic State Legislature had taken it upon itself to adopt a charter for that community virtually depriving it of self-government. Governor Kemper, however, has vetoed the tyrannical measure—and thus, in all probability, averted a good deal of trouble from its originators and promoters—but he will be pretty likely to "catch it" roundly, nevertheless.

Served him right. The Washington correspondent of a Democratic paper in Michigan who recently published a false accusation against a Senator of the United States, to the effect that he had lately appeared in the Senate Chamber in a beastly state of intoxication, and was taken by a fellow Senator to the room of the Committee on Finance, where he lay down upon the sofa until the effects of his debauch had passed away, has been expelled from the Senate reporters' gallery; nor would it be at all amiss if some half-a-dozen, more or less, of his kidney, were hereafter debarred the privileges of which, by their wholesale slanders and falsehoods, they have proved themselves unworthy.

A new phase of the Peace policy has been opened up by the President of the "Universal Peace Legion," in consequence of his suggestion that a practical solution of the Indian question is to be found in families taking Indian children among them for their education and moral training. Offers to receive one or more of such children, especially girls, have been made to the Secretary of the Interior by a number of families of good standing, in this State and other parts of the country; the intention being to fit them by education and training to become interpreters, educators and missionaries among their own and other Indian tribes. The proposition is said to be favorably considered by the Indian Bureau, and the experiment will be watched with a good deal of interest.

General Schenck is of opinion that "it will take some time to inspire confidence abroad in our unknown enterprises." Foreign capital will exact a severe, and perhaps a long penance for our shortcomings in the past. It is not to be disguised that the reputation for honesty of the American people abroad is just now at quite a low ebb. The recent failures of a number of our railroads to pay their coupons have caused much indignation and not a little distress in Germany and Holland. Committees have been formed in various cities, and unless arrangements are made satisfactory to the German first mortgage bondholders, the Kansas Pacific, Rockford, Midland, St. Paul and Pacific, and other roads will soon be sold. Such a step will do immense injury to American credit in Europe, and ought to teach us a valuable lesson concerning the evils of loose or foolhardy financial management. Character alone is credit.

Apropos of our yesterday's cable telegrams from England concerning the cordial enthusiasm of the British people's reception of the young Russian bride of the Duke of Edinburgh, a private letter from that country relates a curious result of this marriage, which is just now developing itself. After the Crimean war, the English government found itself in possession of a considerable number of Russian siege guns, captured during the various battles and taken to England at a considerable expense. These were distributed among the various towns of the country, where they were mounted in prominent public positions, and have since been carefully cherished as trophies of the military prowess of the nation. Now, however, the people seem to fancy that the young Duchess will be dreadfully shocked if she should happen to see one of these reminders of the defeat of her own countrymen, and there is an almost universal impulse on the part of the various corporations to get rid of them—and buncombe speeches to that effect are being made in nearly every principal town council throughout the country. The question is whether empty guns will go off.

A somewhat novel suit for the recovery of ten thousand dollars damages has been instituted by a Cincinnati rolling mill company against a former employee. The plaintiffs allege that they had employed from one to two hundred employees in their works for more than five years past; but that on the 1st of November last, this employee persuaded a number of other employees to leave their employment, because they were dissatisfied with the wages paid, by reason whereof they have been unable to carry on their rolling mill from November until the present time. The company further alleges that it employed men to come from Pittsburgh to work in the mill at an agreed price, and that the defendant sought them out and urged them to leave and not work for the firm, as they would be willing to do but for the persuasion of the defendant, who stated to them that if they would break their contract with the plaintiffs and go away from the city the company would be compelled to pay its old hands in Cincinnati the price demanded; that the defendant prevented them from commencing work, and caused threats of personal danger to be sent to the workmen, causing plaintiffs a great deal of delay in commencing operations of their rolling mill, for which they ask judgment in the above amount. We believe that, some two or three years ago, a suit of a somewhat similar character was decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in favor of the plaintiff. The progress of the suit will be watched with a good deal of interest, for the principle involved is one of great importance.

THE PAST AND PRESENT.

The recent deaths of Mr. Sumner and Mr. Fillmore, and the general acknowledgment of their greatness which has followed so swiftly upon the announcement of their decease, is evidence anew of the truth that no man, at least in a republic, is to be considered great until he is dead. Both of these gentlemen are now recognized as among the great men their country has produced; but during the time of their active participation in public affairs, neither of them was so regarded, at least not universally. While they lived, they had all the passions and frailties of mortals; and now that they are dead they will be deified.

It is the custom of all short-sighted reasoners, and of all those who look at things present through the haze of passions begotten of party and personal conflicts, to compare the present disadvantageously with the past. We have no statesmen, now, they tell us—no giants like Clay, and Webster, and Calhoun, and Benton. The present race of public men is puny and contemptible; the past race was grand, lofty and resplendent with genius. Who, they ask us, is to be compared for oratory with Clay, or Crittenden, or Marshall, or Webster? Who for logic with Calhoun? or for humor with Corwin?

Yet, in their own day and generation, these men were not considered the giants they now seem. They were prominent, it is true, but there were many people who did not regard them as any great shakes. Calumnies were heaped upon them without stint, and they were belittled, by their opponents, in every possible way. No abuse was too vile to pour out upon Clay; and Webster, until the day of his death, was hounded down by an unscrupulous, bitter and relentless opposition. They were held up to public execration and scorn, and the idea that they were destined to be demigods and to occupy niches in the national Pantheon, would then have been laughed to infinite scorn. They became great only when they passed away. The fact that their names live after them is, to be sure, proof that they were really great men, while they lived; but their country never thoroughly comprehended that fact until the shadows of the grave passed over them.

Just so, in our day, Lincoln and Chase, Sumner and Hale, Fillmore and Stevens, were not objects of worship while they lived, nor were either of them fully appreciated by the people among whom they acted. In the generations to come, the worshippers of the past will point back with exultant pride to the days of Lincoln and Thaddeus Stevens, Sumner and Frederick Douglass, and draw invidious comparisons between the degenerate days that will then exist and the glorious days when such intellectual giants were in the land. We, who are or have been contemporaries with them, were not able to appreciate the after glory that is to settle around their illustrious names. The conflicts of parties blind our eyes to the real merits of the men about us; and the judgment of to-day on the men of to-day is almost sure to be partial, if not unjust.

Yet the future is sure to take care of the men who are really great but do not, for the moment, appear so. Possibly Thaddeus Stevens and Abraham Lincoln did and said many things that were petty and insignificant, just as Charles Sumner did, and suffered their meaner natures sometimes, as he often did, to override and subdue the nobler parts of their characters; but these all fall away with them into the oblivion of the tomb, and the good they did rises into perpetual remembrance. None of the petty faults of Sumner will ever make the nation forget the grand services he rendered against slavery and in favor of the imperiled Union. Those services live in the hearts of a grateful people, and will never be forgotten. He has nobly earned his place among the foremost of those who have passed away, and posterity will not fail to do him the justice he deserves.

Nevertheless, the truth remains unquestioned and unquestionable, that a man's true place in history is never known until after death. The generation that surrounds him may admire, but does not fully know him; and when we are called on to compare the present with the past, to the disadvantage of the present, let us remember that the past failed, as palpably as the present, in recognizing its heroes while they dwelt here. We regard the present as being just as prolific in really great men as the past, and give no heed to the gloomy theory that the race is deteriorating. Sumner was as great an orator as Clay; Stevens as great a statesman as Webster; Lincoln far greater than Calhoun; Hale as great as Crittenden; and Chase as good a jurist as Marshall. They differed in kind, but not much in degree; and there are plenty of men now on the stage of action who will, in the hereafter that will know them only by name, shine as lights in the firmament. Their day is to come, just as Sumner's has now come, and just as surely. We may fail to do them justice; but the future we may rest assured, will not.

Count Moltke's late speech in the German Parliament, of which the cable made brief mention at the time, was a very characteristic performance. Simple in diction, direct in statement and without a superfluous word, one cannot read it without receiving the impression that it must have carried conviction to the understanding of every hearer. Though it did not do that, it made a very profound impression, and no doubt has or will in the end accomplish its object, that is, lead to the adoption of the military regulations which Count Moltke thinks necessary for the safety of the empire. One short passage in the speech has some interest for American readers, the great soldier's reference to the subject of the German schools. Having affirmed that in the school must be planted the lever of defense against the threatening perils of socialistic and communistic schemes; that the school, however, does not take in all the youth and occupies a relatively short period of life, and that when instruction proper ceases, the education of obligatory military duty comes in to complete the work of preparation, General Moltke said, "It has been said that the schoolmaster won our battles. Mere knowing, however, does not lift man up to the standing point where he is ready to stake his life for an idea, for duty, for the honor of the fatherland; for that the entire education of the man is required. Not the schoolmaster but the educator, the State, won our battles, the State which has for nearly sixty years educated the nation in corporal robustness and intellectual vigor, in love of order and punctuality, in fidelity and obedience, in the love of country and in manliness." Having ascribed so much to the training afforded by the military service in time of peace, it is not surprising to find General Moltke implying that as a mere instrument of education for the nation the army cannot be dispensed with. And then follows the declaration with which the telegraph has already made all familiar that, though a later, more fortunate generation may hope to escape from the condition of armed peace which has so long pressed upon Europe, no such prospects exists for Germans now living. A great world-historical event, such as the re-establishment of the German empire, can hardly be completed in a short space of time. What we by force of arms gained in half a year we must with arms protect for half a century, that it may not be torn from us again. Upon that subject we may yield to no illusion; great as our fortunate wars, we have gained everywhere respect, but nowhere love. On all sides we encounter the mistrust that Germany having become powerful may be in future a disagreeable neighbor.

Count Moltke hopes, however, to show the world that in becoming mighty, Germany has remained peaceful, a nation which needs not war to acquire fame, and desires it not in order to make conquests; a nation disposed not only to keep, but to command the peace. But plainly, if Germany is to command peace, she must stand fully equipped and prepared for war.

Through the cable dispatches readers already know that the presence of the deputies from Elsass-Lothringen gave rise to some lively scenes in the German Reichstag. One of the deputies appears to have made the most remarkable speech ever delivered in an imperial parliament. This audacious deputy was M. Teutsch, who took the lead in denouncing the annexation of the French provinces to Germany. He began to speak in French, but was at once checked by the President, when he speedily proved that he had sufficient German at his command to say very offensive things. In fact, he not only freed his own mind but the mind of all patriotic Frenchmen, as he spared no reproach which the most passionate resentment could suggest. He declared all Frenchmen his brethren, he pronounced the annexation of Elsass an act unworthy of a civilized nation, and the formal surrender of it by France null and void, as by the laws of God and justice and in the sentiment of the popular heart it still belongs to the country from which it has been nominally sundered. He demanded that the question should be submitted to the vote of the people that they might confirm what he had said. Expression was given even to threats. "The war," he cried, "was our destruction, but it will yet prove to have been your ruin also!" The manner, the gesticulations and voice of the speaker corresponded with the violence of the sentiments. It is vain to speculate as to how such a speech would have been received from a German in the French National Assembly, if the course of history were so reversed as to create an opportunity. German legislators are more phlegmatic, and they appear to have taken the harangue with considerable *sang froid*. Loud salvos of laughter are stated to have greeted the most emphatic phrases of the remarkable speech.

Hardly less strange or surprising was the next speech. No sooner had M. Teutsch sat down than Bishop Raess, of Strasburg, another representative of the annexed territory, arose to declare that the Catholics of Elsass-Lothringen were not disposed to question the legitimacy of the annexation; they frankly recognized the Treaty of Frankfort. Justly or not, this declaration was regarded as a mere Ultramontane stroke of policy. After his speech M. Teutsch and those who agreed with him could not consistently remain members of the Reichstag, and in fact they withdrew. Bishop Raess, for the sake of Mother Church, felt bound to retain his seat that he might sustain his co-religionists in their struggle with the government.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

"House-hunting" is again in order.

Bonner has sold the New York *Ledger* for ten thousand dollars. It was a horse.

There are about two hundred professional painters in New York.

An unprecedented influx of Northerners is reported from Florida.

The prospect for modification of the Bankrupt law does not seem very good.

Senator Sumner wined and dined Smith, the colored caterer of Boston, last week.

The latest public care that weighed upon Senator Sumner's mind was the Civil Rights bill.

March is the purgatory month of the year. That is to say, it is the transition state between settled seasons.

Turveydrop redivivus. Decorum and etiquette are to be taught by a professor in the St. Paul schools.

The New York *World* is probably right in attributing the main disaster of drinking to adulteration of liquor.

Jupiter is now so near the moon, that his satellites can be distinctly seen with a common house telescope.

The evil that men do lives after them. Over three hundred young Virginians bear the name of Robert E. Lee.

The Winter campaign of the thieving fraternity appears to be progressing in and about New York with uncommon vigor.

Twenty-five thousand "rifle cartridges" have been sent from Cincinnati to the Indian frontier. They were put up in pint flasks.

The temperance tidal wave has ingulfed the New York press. Each of the papers contains, now, from four to ten columns of news of the "movement."

Work on the Colorado Central Railroad will be resumed very soon, and pushed to completion. This will give Omaha direct communication with Colorado.

Evansville, Ind., has been wanting a bridge across the Ohio river for some years, and at last there is some prospect of their great desire being carried out.

The Bergh question now is, whether it is better for a hog to be hung up by the legs and beheaded, or to be knocked swiftly and fatally on the head with an axe.

An English clergyman has been unfrocked because of his tendency to the humorous. This, however, does not create any general alarm among our own clergy.

A Western paper chronicles marriages in this suggestive style: "The couple resolved themselves into a committee of two, with power to add to the number."

Paper is now manufactured from India mallow or "stump weed." The quality is said to be excellent for news and book printing, and of the strength of manilla.

Philadelphia has four establishments devoted to the production of linseed oil, giving employment to 103 men, and annually producing $700,800 worth of oil and cake.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that at the recent general election in Great Britain not a single Roman Catholic was returned by any constituency in England, Wales or Scotland.

Coffins are to be more fashionably decorated than ever this season. Only wait till cremation becomes universal. We shall then have urns in every style at the shortest possible notice.

And now that wonderful New York *World* has discovered that the Constitution and the proposed International Exhibition for the commemoration of the Centennial anniversary are incompatible.

The urchins of Burlington, Vt., from six to twelve years old, took the celebration of a recent municipal election into their own hands, and paid the mayor-elect a visit with the discordant trumpet and pan.

Half a million Russian Mennonities will make a home in our Northern States and Territories, if properly encouraged. They merely wish to locate together, and will pay government price for the lands.

Appalling. New York spends annually $53,000,000 for drinks at retail prices, runs 8,639 drinking houses, which cover 90 acres of ground, and employ 17,000 able-bodied bummers to hoist out the deleterious fluids.

The custom of having orange blossoms for bridal wreaths was derived from the Saracens, among whom the orange branch, from the circumstance of its bearing fruit and flowers at the same time, was considered an emblem of prosperity.

An extraordinary activity in the sugar trade prevails in Cuba. The harbors of Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Cardenas are crowded with shipping, and the business of exporting the large sugar crop of the late season is progressing with great rapidity.

A Indianapolis jeweler has on exhibition a "widow's mite," an ancient Jewish coin. It is about the size of a silver three-cent piece, is of copper and very much worn; on one side the head of the reigning Emperor Tiberius Cæsar, can be seen; the characters on the reverse are legible.

Even manufacturers have reason to complain of woman's fickleness and the uncertainty of fashion. The manufacture of hoop skirts was, a few years ago, a large and profitable business, and $20,000,000 was invested in it; now there is only some $100,000, and it is in the hands of a few manufacturers.

PERSONAL.

James Russell Lowell is expected home from Europe in June.

Edward King, who is doing "The Great South," for *Scribner's*, is now in Arkansas hunting pictures and facts and things.

Pinchback, having been telegraphed for, has returned to Washington from New Orleans to resume his contest for a seat in the United States Senate.

Senator Sumner has no near relative living except one sister, Mrs. Hastings, who resides in California. He has had two brothers and several other sisters, who are all dead.

Madame Catacazy is in Paris, and is said to have lost the most of her beauty. Through the efforts of various Washington ladies the madame had previously lost most of her character, and accordingly she is poor indeed.

A movement is on foot in Washington to have a statue of the late Senator John P. Hale placed in the Capitol. Mr. Hale was the first man who ever advocated on the floor of the Senate universal freedom without regard to color.

Just now the Grundies are talking about an American lady about to wed an English lord, the father of the bride elect having signed papers to give his future son-in-law $10,000 per year. On no other conditions would the lord consent to the marriage.

Edwin James, now of London, is said to be writing, for publication in New York, a series of personal reminiscences of his contemporaries at the English bar, and that the first paper will deal with Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. If he writes all he knows about that individual the article will be rich and racy.

Elder F. W. Evans, the Shaker leader, speaks hopefully of the unusually large number of applications to join their Community. The order of Shakers, he says, has been declining for some years; but he recognizes a general revival of interest in religious things throughout the country, and believes that the Shakers are sure to profit by it.

Who bids? The *Jewish Messenger* says a lady seeks employment as an "ornamental guest." She will assist at dinner or evening parties, and by her grace, wit, and beauty contribute to the entertainment of the company. She will do everything in the highest style of art; but will expect a handsome compensation for her unique services.

The Providence *Journal* tells this sweet little story: Two little girls, cousins, not a hundred miles from Providence, went to bed, the other night, in high glee over some secret. After they were asleep, the mother of the younger, going into their room, had her attention drawn to two little slips of paper, pinned to the wall, one over each little head. They proved to be rude attempts at illuminations in colored crayons, and ran thus: "O dear Jesus Christ, send mamma a baby; may it not be twins. Amen."

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Old Catholics have now 100 parochial charges in Germany, and 60,000 enrolled members.

Rev. W. H. Phippa will preach in the Fifth Methodist church (Soho) on Sabbath, morning and evening.

The revival at the Third Methodist church, Rev. J. W. Ellis, pastor, is still going on with good interest.

Plymouth church, in reply to the slurs about "high priced Gospel," says there are between 600 and 700 free seats.

Rev. T. H. Colhouer has gone to the New York and New Jersey Conferences of the Methodist Church.

Gen. John Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler, has been licensed as a preacher by a Methodist Conference in Florida.

It is said that Rev. C. A. Holmes, D.D., will soon take charge of a Methodist Episcopal church in Harrisburg, Pa.

Two weak synagogues in New York city, according to the Jewish *Messenger* propose uniting in one strong one.

The Pope has sent a letter to the Massachusetts Catholic Temperance Union, encouraging the members in their work.

Rev. Alexander Clark will preach at Bellefield Presbyterian church, Fifth avenue, on Sabbath, morning and evening.

The revival interest is still being felt in Rev. Dr. Pearson's church, Fourth avenue. A new church will be erected ere long.

At the recent School Board election in Liverpool, England, a Wesleyan and a Free Church Methodist were elected.

We hear that there is an effort being put forth to unite the two Baptist churches on the South Side, and make one strong church.

Rev. Dr. Horner, of the Methodist Episcopal Book Concern, is absent at the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. James Robison, of the Methodist book store, Fifth avenue, will preach at Bellevue, Sabbath, for Rev. W. R. Coul, whose health is poor.

Rev. Mr. Woodburn, pastor First Baptist church, Allegheny City, is having continued prosperity in his church and also in his Sabbath school.

Bishop Foster, on his way to Conference at Blairsville, Pa., will spend the Sabbath in this city, and preach in Christ church Sunday morning.

The triennial meeting of the National Congregational Council will be held at New Haven, Connecticut, beginning September 30th, and continuing one week.

About one hundred persons have united with the Walton Methodist Episcopal church, South Side, during the last Conference year, Rev. J. Hollingshead, pastor.

Rev. J. F. Dyer, pastor of Manchester charge, Pittsburgh Conference Methodist Church, is in very poor health. He has the sympathy of his brethren.

The Methodist Episcopal church, East Liverpool, Ohio, Rev. Wm. P. Turner, pastor, has engaged in a good revival. Thus far there are 100 additions to the church.

Rev. J. B. Lucas started last evening to Washington City, to attend the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, now in session at Georgetown, D. C.

Pius IX. has lately suffered a family bereavement in the death of his niece, the Countess Virginia Mastai Ferretti, of Sinigaglia, a very amiable and benevolent lady.

Rev. Dr. Murray, pastor of First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, will not be able to attend his Conference at Georgetown, D. C., because of the severe affliction of his wife.

Rev. Mr. Williams, a Baptist minister, has bought property at Castle Shannon, and will start a select school this spring. He will also preach at the school building each Sabbath.

Rev. F. A. Noble, D.D., will dedicate the German United Evangelical church, Mt. Washington, next Sabbath at 10 A. M. Services will be held at 2½ and 7 P. M. in German.

Rev. J. W. Rutledge, an aged minister of the Pittsburgh Conference, Methodist Church, who has been quite ill during the winter, preached last Sabbath at Bellevue, to the edification of the people.

The New Florence Methodist Episcopal church is having a good meeting. The meetings thus far have resulted in one hundred and forty-three conversions, and others are seeking.

The Pittsburgh Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, will meet on the 17th of this month at Blairsville, Pa. This is a large body of noble Christian workers. May they have a pleasant time.

The Duncan will case, in which Bishop Simpson is interested, is again before the court at Battle Creek, Michigan. The counsel for the defense are said to have found some important witnesses at Franklin.

By the will of the late Gall Borden, the American Bible Society receives $15,000; the American Tract Society, $5,000; the American Missionary Association and the American Sabbath school Union $2,000 each.

At Kingsboro, Fulton county, New York, there were added to the Presbyterian church, on the 18th inst., 149 members, chiefly on examination; 77 were baptized and 46 were from the Sabbath school and Bible class.

In the Free Church of Scotland the Presbyteries are engaged in nominating candidates for the Principalship of New College, Edinburgh. Dr. Rainy seems to be the favorite candidate. Dr. Duff had the majority in Paisley Presbytery.

With, possibly, the exception of Baltimore, Methodism is believed to be relatively stronger in Newark, N. J., than in any other city of the Union. With a population of 125,000, Newark contains fourteen Methodist churches, beside several mission chapels.

W. H. Reid, rector of the new Church of the Mediator, Ormond Place, Brooklyn, has tendered his resignation. He joins the Reformed Episcopal Church, and proposes to organize a Reformed Episcopal church, to be called the Church of the Incarnation.

Rev. A. F. Peabody, D.D., of Harvard University, has begun a course of ten lectures on the "Comparative Evidences of Science and Christianity" in the Madison Square church, New York city. It is very unusual for a nominal Unitarian to occupy a Presbyterian pulpit.

The sum of twenty thousand dollars has already been subscribed for the relief of the families of Rev. Messrs. Carasco and Pronier, delegates of the Alliance, who were lost on the Ville du Havre. A separate fund is to be raised for the family of Rev. Emile Cook, who has lately died from the effects of that wreck.

The Wylie avenue United Presbyterian church, Rev. W. H. Knox, pastor, has been engaged in a prosperous meeting. Thirty-six new members have been added to the roll—twenty-nine of whom were on profession of faith. By the unanimous desire of the congregation, the meetings are still continued every evening.

Souls should be converted to Christ, and not to ministers. Once as a minister was passing along a road, he saw a man in the ditch by the wayside. As he passed by the poor man said, "Do you not know me? I am one of your converts." "Yes," said the minister, "but if God had converted you, you would not be where you are."

There are five Jewish synagogues in Rome, two of which belong to the Spanish and the rest to the Italian rite. All these synagogues are in one building, but they all have separate entrances from different streets. The reason of this is that the Inquisition would only allow one synagogue in Rome, and it was with great difficulty, and by means of a lavish expenditure of money that permission was obtained to retain the rest on condition that they should all be lodged in the same building.

The latest statistics of the Congregationalists are thus summarized by the *Independent:* Churches, 3,325—gain 62; members, 323,679—gain, 4,763; additions during the year by profession, 13,216—729 less than the preceding year; in Sabbath schools, 371,100—gain, 1,454; benevolent contributions, $1,213,819—a loss of $72,122. For the first time this year the contributions for home expenditures are reported, but imperfectly. Only 1,069 churches make reports—less than one-third of the whole number; and the total of their gifts, for this purpose is $1,978,365.

This Conference year has been a year of revival and ingathering in Wellsville Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. J. H. Hollingshead pastor. Almost every week there have been additions, and the interest has increased as the year has hurried to a close. Homewood Methodist Episcopal church has been engaged in a successful meeting. Up this date, they have received fifty-two into full connection; eighteen by letter, and one hundred and two on probation; making in all one hundred and seventy-two on the charge, Rev. J. G. Gogley, pastor.

A course of three lectures will be given, free, in the lecture room of the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, by James Smith, author of "Infidelity Silenced," &c.; the first on Monday, 16th of March, at 7½ o'clock P. M.; subject, "Proof of the Divine Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures." The second on Thursday, 19th of March, at 7½ o'clock P. M.; subject, "The Battle of Armageddon and Slaying of the Two Witnesses." The third on Saturday, 21st of March, at 7½ o'clock P. M.; subject, "The Millennium and the Battle of Gog and Magog." A collection will be taken up at the close of each lecture.

The "Baptist Year Book" exhibits the following figures: Associations, 800, a gain for the year of 37; churches, 20,520, a gain of 300; ministers, 12,598, a gain of 706; addition by baptism during the year, 70,162, by letter, 30,521, by experience, 7,127, by restoration, 6,634; diminutions by death, 12,530, by letter, 53,679, by exclusion, 15,551, by erasure, 4,158. Total membership, 1,633,939; increase over last year, 48,707. About 350 associations failed to send minutes. The reported increase is about half that of last year. The *National Baptist* points out that the contributions for the support of the gospel at home and abroad are smaller in the Baptist denomination than in any other.

The *Universalist Register* for 1874, gives statistics of the denomination for the past year. There are conventions in the States of Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin. There are also churches and in some instances associations in many of the other States. The total number, including the churches in Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick is: State conventions, 21; associations, 74; parishes, 954; families, 40,052; churches, 638; members, 27,709; Sabbath school members, 54,532; ministers, 651; meeting houses, 657, valued at $7,845,447. There are also four churches in Scotland. The number of colleges, academies, and theological schools is fourteen, with an aggregate of ninety-eight instructors and 1,195 students, and property worth $2,595,000.

STATE NEWS.

The debt of Indiana county is $146,599 65.

And now they are burglarizing barber-shops in Somerset.

Norristown is making ready to build a very creditable Masonic hall.

Rosentine and Moody, negroes, will be hung at Harrisburg early in May.

Tuten Brothers deny that they are about to sell the Bellefonte *Republican*.

A large number of new buildings will be erected in Reading this season.

Rev. E. J. Gray has been elected President of Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar will meet in Bellefonte on May 13th.

An amateur national base ball association is to be organized shortly in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has leased the Quarryville Railroad.

John D. Bear, the Clearfield county forger, has been arrested and lodged in jail at Bellefonte.

The women of Lebanon are talking about inaugurating a praying war against the rum sellers.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Emporium water works will be opened on the 21st.

The reading puddlers demand as their ultimatum $5 75 a ton for boiling up to the 1st of August, 1875.

Jacob Schaeffer, a "tramp," was run over by an engine at Columbia, on Tuesday, and instantly killed.

A fine vein of iron ore has been found on the farm of John Donmoyer, near Jonestown, Lebanon county.

Mr. James A. Passmore, a prominent lawyer of Pottsville, is engaged in writing a history of the Passmore family.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Burrows, of Montoursville, will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary on the 30th instant.

The Lebanon Conference of the East Pennsylvania Lutheran Synod, assembled in Pottsville, on Tuesday evening.

The will of the late Jesse George bequeaths $10,000 to the Friends' Free Reading Room and Library of Germantown.

The Dickson Manufacturing Company of Scranton have restored the ten per cent. taken from the wages of employees last fall.

Two young children were badly scalded, and another had a finger crushed off in a sewing machine, in Lancaster, on Wednesday.

Mr. Stephen Harris, a prominent citizen of Pottsville, was struck by a coal train near Frackville, on Tuesday, and instantly killed.

Angels and ministers of grace defend us! There are said to be twenty-four drum corps and an equal number of brass bands in Scranton.

The office of the Treasurer of Elk county was broken into one day last week, and the contents of the safe carried off—a ten cent county order.

Rudolph Evans, of Intercourse, Lancaster county, who cut his throat about ten days ago, is now in intercourse with disembodied spirits.

A Norristown military company has lodged its Captain in prison for misappropriating some of the funds, which he held as the company's treasurer.

Dr. John W. Gloninger, a prominent citizen of Lebanon, and, for many years president of the Lebanon bank, died on the 9th inst., after a lingering illness.

Henry Smith, of Schoenersville, Lehigh county, attempted suicide, while in a drunken fit, by hanging himself to the beams of a barn, on last Friday evening.

A sleigh over one hundred years old was sold in Bucks county, the other day, for a dollar. Bucks countians don't seem to value ancient relics very highly.

A son of Levi Walker, of Somerset, was thrown under a wagon, last week, and the wheels passed over his arm and shoulder, crushing them terribly.

A band of organized sneak thieves have been operating in West Vincent, Chester county, for some time. Six of them have just been arrested and committed to prison.

Frank A. Beamish, a municipal officer of Scranton, has been arrested and held in $1,000 bail to answer the charge of collecting moneys and appropriating them to his own use.

Mr. C. George, of Allentown, while carrying a bucketful of slacked lime, stumbled and fell, the contents of the bucket pouring over his head. He will probably lose the sight of one eye.

Charles M. Wheatley, Esq., proprietor of the Schuylkill Copper Works, near Phœnixville, is now receiving copper ore from Texas. This ore is very rich, yielding from sixty to seventy per cent.

The Reading Railroad Company talks of building gas works, in order to extricate itself and the people of Reading from the grasp of the gas company. It may in the end prove that the people escaped from the frying-pan into the fire.

Samuel Bobst died suddenly near Reading recently, under suspicious circumstances. A young man had threatened to "lay the old man out," and it now appears that on the day of Bobst's death he was severely abused by this young man.

Asa Ross, aged fifty-three, husband of a loving wife and the father of two children, has left his home in Jacksonville, Greene county, and fled to Colorado, in company with a woman named Casey Lewis, whose fame was not of the enviable sort.

The following county fairs are already announced: Berks county fair, September 8 to 11; Montgomery county fair, September 22 to 25; Kutztown fair, October 6 to 10; Lehigh county fair, September 29 to October 2; Slate fair, September 29 to October 2.

A Nimrod in Adams county reports that during the last hunting season he shot 124 gray squirrels, 9 rabbits, 2 ground hogs, 12 pheasants, and 6 crows; also a large black snake, and at another time three very large copperhead snakes at one shot.

A child's birthday party, costing at least $2,000, was given in a mansion on North Fifth street, Philadelphia, a few nights ago, and within a stone's throw of the place, says the *Star*, many a poor family does not know where the food for the next meal will come from.

Even the staid Philadelphia *North American* is sold on the Scranton *Republican's* copper whistle story. The whistle was found deep down in the imagination of the reporter, and not in the center of a block of coal dug at a depth of one hundred feet below the earth's surface.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Apprentices' Library Company, of Philadelphia, was held on Tuesday. During the past year there were loaned to boys 28,075 volumes, and to girls 32,788; 1,330 boys and 1,689 girls used the library during the year, the average daily attendance being 150.

Levi Hartenstine, of Pottstown, Montgomery county, has written the Lord's Prayer in a circle drawn around a shirt button, the diameter being three-eighths of an inch. The writing is said to be beautiful and accurate, but so very small as to be scarcely visible to the naked eye. About how much good this will accomplish for Mr. Hartenstine's fellow-creatures is not yet discoverable.

The Sinking Saved.

The combination of tonic, alterative and stimulating properties in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, especially adapts that famous specific to the cure of chronic forms of disease, when the strong influence of a long protracted morbid habit is to be surmounted. In chronic dyspepsia and liver complaint, and in chronic constipation and other obstinate diseases, it is beyond all comparison the best remedy that can be taken. As a means of restoring the strength and vital energy of persons who are sinking under the debilitating effects of painful disorders, this standard vegetable invigorant is confessedly unequalled. The permanent tonics included in the preparation are associated with a diffusible stimulant absolutely pure, and the tendency of these elements is modified by the presence of laxative properties, which in their operation are capable of producing more lasting local and general effects. For feeble convalescents and in all phases of debility, it is the best as well as the most agreeable of restoratives.

MEDICAL.

CATHERY'S DOG SOAP

Will destroy Fleas and all kinds of Vermin, cleanses the skin and hair from scurf and smells, making the coat fine and glossy without giving cold, or doing the least harm to the animal, and will safely and effectually cure the Mange, Scratches, &c.

CATHERY'S DOG SOAP

Is imported from England, and is found in every Sportsman's Household. Not only is it invaluable for Dogs, but it is also equally efficient for Horses, Cattle, &c. Its cleansing properties in case of Flesh Wounds, Saddle Galls, &c., is far superior to Castile soap or any other soap now in use. Sold at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S
Drug and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS.

Special Bargains!

Cheaper than Ever!

BUY NOW

As Goods Will Certainly Advance.

Our Stock is Still Full and Complete.

MANY GOOD BARGAINS IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT Marked Down to Still Lower Prices to Close Out.

CALL AND SEE

OUR 12½ CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 15 CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 18¾ CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 20 CENT DRESS GOODS,
OUR 25 CENT DRESS GOODS,

All at about One-half Former Prices, some Splendid Bargains among them.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

At 8c, GOOD DARK GINGHAMS.
At 10c, WIDE SHEETING MUSLINS.
At 12½c, LONSDALE BLEACHED MUSLINS.
At 8c, SOME OF THE BEST PRINTS.
At 18¾c, GOOD STYLES TYCOON REPPS.
At 25c, WIDE MERINO PLAIDS.
At 50c, ALL-WOOL COLORED MERINOS.

Furs! Furs! Furs!
Boas! Boas! Boas!
Sets! Sets! Sets!
Muffs! Muffs! Muffs!

TO CLOSE OUT

At Very Low Pr

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 13, 1874.

A correspondent addresses us a letter on the financial problem which we published yesterday morning. He states his theory of national finances by a personal example thus: We will suppose one of us owes $2,500, which he will not be able to pay for a number of years. He has borrowed $2,000, for which he pays a rate of interest that is satisfactory to the lender.

He can get the other $500 at the same rate, but does not want to pay interest for it, and, therefore, says to his creditors, "Wait and I will pay you as soon as I can." I cannot say when, but here is a certificate without interest, which you can hold until I can pay it, or use it to your neighbor for its face, and it will suit you and him as well as the money."

But finding that he pays a higher rate of interest than his neighbors who do not owe anything, and that the increased rate which he pays is greater than he saves on the $500 he borrowed without interest, he therefore concludes that it would be better to "fund" his whole indebtedness into low interest bearing bonds of some nature, *his deed* that the government should fund its floating debt into a three sixty-five per cent. bond.

As our experience with the syndicate in trying to fund our six per cents. into five has been sufficiently successful to encourage the hope of any greater success with a three sixty-five per cent., holders of six per cent. bonds, on which the option has expired, have a choice of demanding gold for their bonds the government call them in. Should such attempt be made the result would not be very doubtful.

Our correspondent's "theory," like many other put forward during the past three months, reasons out to fair conclusions very logically, but when put to a practical test it is confronted by so many obstacles that we could despair of success. It is so with nearly all the plans now prominent; each and all of them have some good arguments to support em, but the interests to be harmonized are so rious and conflicting, debtors wanting an crease of currency and creditors urging contraction, till it seems as if we should, in nancial matters, at least, join the *laissez faire* hool of economists.

—The House Committee on Banking and rrency has begun an inquiry into the condition of the Freedmen's Savings bank. The reedmen's bank was established in March, 65, under the name of the Freedmen's vings and Trust Company, and under a arter obtained from Congress. The avowed rpose of its incorporators was to encourage e freedmen to save their earnings and cultite habits of thrift by affording them an opportunity of making a safe investment in a nk having the sanction of the national overnment. Branches were soon established all the principal cities of the South, d also one in the city of New York. These anches are not authorized by the act of inrporation, and not operating under State arters are exempted from the safeguards rown around other savings institutions by ate law. They are, in fact, subject to no ontrol or supervision except that of the pent bank in Washington. There was no proision of law for an examination of the affairs f the parent bank until 1873, when a general t was passed authorizing the Comptroller of he Currency to overhaul all the banks in Washington chartered by Congress.

The total deposits are a little over $4,000,000, of which $718,000 is in the parent bank at Washington; $412,000 in the New York branch and the remainder in the Southern branches. The sums ranging from $17,000 to $300,000. It is alleged that serious defaults have occurred in one or two of these branches. Members of the committee express the opinion that the branches should be brought under the operation of State laws in order to prevent the investment of the money of their depositors in hazardous securities.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

March 13, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111¾	112	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6's, 1881	....	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. 6's, 1881 coupons	120	....	119¾	....	....	....
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	113¾	....	113¾	....	....	....
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	113¾	....	113¾	....	113¾	....
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	113¾	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	....	118¾	....	118¾	....
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	118¾	....	118¾	....	118¾	....
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	118¾	....	118¾	....	118¾	....
U. S. 10-40's	113¾	....	113¾	....	113¾	....
U. S. 10-40's, coupons	114¼	....	114¼	....	114¼	....
Currency 6's	....	....	....	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	114¼	....	114¼	....	114¼	....
Hannibal & St. Jo.	....	....	....	....	....	9¾
Union-pref.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tele'p.	30½	....	30¾	30¾	30¾	31¼
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
Adams Express	....	96¾	....	96¾	....	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	96¾	....	96¾	....	....
American Express	....	68	....	68	....	....
United States Express	....	71	....	71	....	....
New York Centrai	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	106
Erie	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	....	97
Michigan Southern	....	....	....	....	....	93¾
Illinois Central	105	....	105	....	....	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	97¾	....	97¾	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwestern	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Do Preferred	93	....	93	....	....	....
Rock Island	105¾	105¾	105	105¾	105¾	105¾
St. Paul	43	....	43	....	....	....
Do Preferred	67¾	....	67¾	....	67¾	67¾
Wabash	17	....	17	....	....	....
A. and P. Preferred	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18	18
Fort Wayne	94¾	....	94¾	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	....	....	....	....	....	34
Union Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and Alton	116¾	....	117	116¾	....	....
Panama	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	....	....	....	....	....
Terre Haute	12	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee State fours	....	....	90	....	....	....
North Carolinas, old	....	....	28	....	....	....
South Carolinas, April	....	....	18	....	....	....
Do July	....	....	9¾	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	95	....	....	95

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	52½
Penna. Scrip	98
Reading	94¼
United Co.'s New Jersey	123
Oil Creek	17¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	91
Central Transportation	44¾
Empire Transportation	23½
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7-30s	68¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, March 13, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather continues cold, indeed it is a question whether this has not been the coldest day of the past or present winters. Be that as it may we found it too cold for comfort and the clouds of dust was rather injurious to the optics of predestrians.

The continued cold weather has again returned, and its continuance for a few days more will enable our dealers to get in their usual supplies. This would be desirable for may reason, the chief of which would be, cheap ice during the coming summer. The Lake ice men should watch the weather programme and govern themselves accordingly.

The Allegheny river is full of floating ice which sluggishly floats to points below. And it will require but a brief period of the present weather to put a stoppage to river navigation.

From some cause, of which we are not fully informed, the arrival of metals and ores for a few days past has been light. We have heard, among other reasons for this state of things, that there is a blockade of freight trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and that, for the time, metal and ore were left out in the cold—i. e., along the sidings.

With regards to the markets we have little to say. It is our business to keep the reader posted in the changes of prices, when they occur. But not being desirous of gaining notoriety as a prophet, we forbear "guessing" as to the future of the market, and are content to wait for results.

It may not be amiss to state in this connection that, whilst it is evident to the close observer that the market is slowly and gradually improving, yet it is dull and unsatisfactory. Money goes begging without takers. Why? Because of the uncertainty of the mode and manner of disposing of the currency question in Congress.

The arrivals of maple sugar and syrup are still heavy, and those fond of these sweets can secure a supply at reasonable rates.

The flour market presents no new features. The stocks held by leading dealers, though not heavy, is fully up with the wants of the trade. Prices remain unchanged, though it is probable that reasonable concessions would be made to effect sales.

The receipts of grain, wheat in particular, continues high, but not more so than the demand. The inquiry for car and shelled corn is somewhat active and prices are firm at quotations.

Grocers remain so far as prices are concerned just as they were for the past week. Trade however, is reported to be improving perceptibly from day to day.

There are no changes in the bacon and provision market, the trade demand being reported fairly active. The stocks are full and complete the margin of profit small, hence it is no marvel that a brisk trade is doing.

The produce market is fully supplied with all seasonable articles, including "greens." And we may add that the supply of game and fowl of "all sorts and sizes" is fully up with the demand, and during this cold weather dealers are doing a thriving business.

The butter market is still firm, owing, it is said, to the present cold weather. Eggs are a shade firmer owing to the same cause. It is really astonishing what an effect the weather exercises over the price of butter, eggs, &c.

Apples and potatoes are coming in sparingly, nor would it be safe to ship them during the present weather, which would require very careful handling to keep them from freezing.

Below will be found the receipts of produce, by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	2,158
Wheat, sks	807
Rye, sks	26
Barley, sks	401
Bacon, lbs	21
Bacon, pcs	4,695
Apples, bbls	36
Corn, sks	662
Barley, sks	346
Oats, sks	1,429
Potatoes, bush	1,160

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 3½@4c; refined 5c; potash 6c pearl, first sheets, 8c; black lead, 5c; APPLE BUTTER—Sales choice at 7½@8c; fair to common 6@6½c.

APPLES—Choice $3 25@ $4 00 ₩ bbl.; common to medium $2 50@3 25.

ALE—$6 00 per bbl; XX $9; India ale $10 ₩ bbl; Bass's English ale, in kilderkins of 92 gals., $22 50@24 24; bbls 41 gals $42 25@44 75; hhds, 63 gals $62 50@66 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $9 00 per case; Wm. Young's India pale ale, in cases of 48 doz bottles, $3 ₩ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 ₩ doz; Guinness's stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $3 ₩ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₩ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $2 25 ₩ doz.

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 3½@4c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; stronite, 5c; black lead, 5c.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales choice at 7½@ 8c ₩ gallon; common 6@6½c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Hams, sugar cured, extra ₩ lb, 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ₩ doz, $7 50; beef tongues, sugar cured, ₩ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₩ lb, 8c; do rib sides, ₩ lb, 9¼c; do short rib sides, ₩ lb, 9¼c; do clear sides, ₩ lb, 10c; mess pork, ₩ bbl, $17 00; lard, prime leaf in tierces, ₩ lb, 10½c; rendered do, for consumer use, in half bbls, ₩ lb, 10½c; refined do, for summer use, in buckets, ₩ lb, 11½c; refined do, in 3 lb cans, 12½c; refined, 3 lb pails, 13½c; refined do, in 5 lb pails, 13½c; refined do, in 6 lb pails, ₩ lb, 13c; ham sausage, ₩ lb, 10c.

BUCKWHEAT—Prime table at 4c ₩ lb; medium to good 3½@3¾c; common 12.@3c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales in a small way reported at 3¼@3½c ₩ lb.

BRANS—White navy $2 00@2 50; common can be had at lower figures.

BROOM CORN—Red and mixed tops at 5½@6½c; fair to good green 7½@8½c; inferior 2½@10c ₩ lb.

BOOTS—Sales range at 25 ₩ lb.

BROOMS—No 2 $ ₩ doz; No 3, $3 50 ₩ doz; 4, $2 ₩ doz; No 5, $2 25, ₩ doz; carpet brooms, $4 ₩ doz; new brooms not wished $2 50@3 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25c@1 50 ₩ dozen additional.

BAKING POWDER—1 lb cans $1 60; ½ lb cans $1 00; ¼ lb do 45 50; 5 lb cans $27; 10 lb do, $5, 40c.

CARBON OIL—Free on board at works 12½c ₩ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots from store.

CORTON GOODS—Penn Mill A, No. 1, 4 4 sheeting 11c; Nanatook 10½c; Pittsburgh Family 10c; Juniata B, fine 9½c; Penn Mill 10 bus. bags 25c; do, 2¾ 42c; do, 5 50c; white cotton chain, 31c; do, colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton wick 31c.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 2 ₩ cans, ₩ doz, $2 80; 3 lb do, peaches, $2 50; Winslow's corn, $1 90 @3 00 ₩ doz; Portland sugar corn $2 75 ₩ doz; 3 lb tomatoes, ₩ doz, $2 25@2 30; 3 lb peaches, ₩ doz, $3 00; 3 lb pineapple, ₩ doz, $3 75.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory 16½@17c to the trade, and in a jobbing way 17@17½c; Young America, 18c; Building 15c. Prime to choice Ohio Sweitzer 16@17c.

CIDER—Sales at $7 00@8 00 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $14@16 ₩ bbl. There are few box berries in the market.

CURED MEATS—Hams 9@10c; clear sides 8½@9c; ribbed sides 7¼@8c; shoulders 6½@ 7c ₩ lb.

CANDY LARD—Sales at 8@9c ₩ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 00@8 00 ₩ case of four dozen packages.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 9c; water crackers 7½@8 ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 25 ₩ barrel; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 25 ₩ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogeny $1 25@2.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples 5½@6½c; peaches 10@12c; halves new, 14@15c; blackberries 16@18c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh 18@19c ₩ doz. Picked not wanted.

FISH—No 1 extra mess mackerel $36; No 1 mess mackerel $34; No 1 shore mackerel $32; extra No 1 bay mackerel $19; No 1 bay mackerel $17; extra No 2 mackerel $17; No 2 bay mackerel $14; large No 3 mackerel $12 50; No 3 mackerel $10; split Labrador herring $8@9; white fish $7 50@8; lake trout $7@ 7 50; large Georges codfish $7@7 50 ₩ 100; medium Georges codfish $6 50 ₩ 100; red herring, scaled, 50c ₩ box; No 1 25c ₩ box.

FLOUR—Market quiet and rates unchanged. The stocks held are not heavy, but fully equal to the demand. We quote as follows: White wheat four at $6@6 50; red winter, $5 50@6; Minnesota, spring $7 00@7 25 ₩ bbl.

FEATHERS—No 1, 75@80c ₩ lb; No 2, 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

GROCERIES—Market quiet, firm and prices unchanged.

COFFEE—Green, choice, 24c; prime 23c; good 20@ 22c; fair 19@20c; Java 28@30c. Roasted coffee—in papers 25c; in bulk 24c; Java 32@33c.

TEAS—Young Hyson 50c@$1 15 ₩ lb; gunpowder 50c @$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 ₩ lb; Japan 55c@$1 ₩ lb; Oolong 70@85c ₩ lb; fancy $1 ₩ lb; Souchong 25@ 35c ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Standard Ex C 10½c; Standard B 10¾c; Standard A 10¾c; Standard hards 11¾c; Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 58c, and scarce; old or p 65@70c, and little in market.

SYRUPS—Extra white Drips 70c; Sugar Drips 65c; lower grades 45@60c, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain are light though fully equal to the demand. Car and shelled corn in better demand. We quote as follows: White $1 65 @1 70; red winter $1 60@1 65. Corn, prime 70@ 72c per bushel; shelled 68@70c. Oats 35@38c, as to quality. Rye nominally $1@1 05. Barley $1 65@1 70, with little demand.

HONEY—Choice clover 40c ₩ lb; buckwheat 30@ 35c.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 50@5 25 ₩ bbl.

HOPS—1873's 48@50c ₩ lb; 1870's 35@40c; 1871's 18 @19c.

HAY—Baled $19@20 ₩ ton; wagon $28@37.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 at 82@85c per gallon, and No 2 at 65@70c.

MAPLE SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Sales: Gallon jugs, $1 65@1 75; in kegs, $1 20@1 55. Maple sugar, in cakes, 10@15c ₩ lb; granulated, 16@18c; sparkle, 20c.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 40@1 10; middlings $1 40@ 150.

ONIONS—Sales prime silver skins at $7@7 50; Top Sets $5@5 50.

POTATOES—Peachblows $1 20@1 25, in track; and $1 30@1 35 in store.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 13@15c; turkeys 16@ 18c; ducks 13@15c.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Retail dealers supplied at $6 ₩ gross.

SALT—Sales at $1 40@1 ₩ bbl by car lots, and $1 80@ 1 85 in jobbing lots.

TALLOW—Sales at 6¾@7c ₩ lb.

HAIR—Sales woolen at 30c; cotton 38 ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Timothy seed $3 40@3 50; clover $5 40@ 5 65; flaxseed $2 90.

WHISKY—Sales of highwines at 97@99c.

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, March 14, 1874.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Philips:

IRON, standard list. Assorted sizes, for large orders, 3 3-10c, card rates, 2 ₩ cent. off net.

Flat, Rail, (¾ by ¾,) punched and countersunk.....4c ₩ lb net

Iron wedges.....5 c ₩ lb net

Norway Nail rods.....9¾c ₩ lb net

Crow bars (in ordering, pleasse state whether "Wedge" or "Pince" point 6 c ₩ lb net

Beetle rings.....11c ₩ lb net

Fence pickets, ½ round, bent to shape, 30c ₩ foot of fence. Less 5 ₩ cent. off, (discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts (new list).....70 and 5 ₩ cent. off and 10.

Plow bolts.....30 "

Stove bolts at the list price.....5 "

Machine and square head bolts.....30 "

Coach and lag screws.....30 "

Bolt ends.....25 "

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, large sizes, (from 3-16 to ¾,) 6¾c ₩ lb off, net.

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, large sizes, (from ¾ 16 to 2 in.), 5c ₩ lb off, net

Washers, all made from new band iron, small sizes, (from 3-16 to ¾ in.), 7½c ₩ lb off, net.

Washers, all made from new band iron, large sizes, (from 7-16 to 1½ in.), 6½c ₩ lb off, net.

Nuts and washers, in 25 lb boxes, one cent ₩ lb extra.

Nuts and washers, in less than one keg 2each size, one cent ₩ lb extra.

Nuts and washers, in 5 lb boxes, 1½ cts ₩ lb extra.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, packed in casks, 1 in. diam., 3¾c ₩ lb net; ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. 3¾c ₩ lb net; ¾ in. diam., 4¼c ₩ lb net.

Patent headed Harrow teeth, packed in casks, ½c scarce; United pipe closets at ₩ lb net.

Skein bolts, in oulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1 cent ₩ lb extra when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered, ⅝ in. diam., 7c ₩ lb net; 9-16 in. diam. 8c ₩ lb; ½ in. diam. 9c ₩ lb.

Screw blank and Strap Hinges, ¾ to 1 in. diam. 9¾c ₩ lb net; ⅝ in. diam. 10¾c ₩ lb net; ½ in. diam. 12¾c ₩ lb net.

Screw blank Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 6c ₩ lb net; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 7¼c ₩ lb.

Strap and T hinges 40 per cent. off, net delivered as customary.

Screw blanks, ring.....$5 50 ₩ 100 net.

Duck rest tuyere irons.....$15 00 ₩ doz net.

Cast iron washers.....4c ₩ lb net.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2 in. diam. over 8 feet long.....4¾c ₩ lb net.

1 to 2 in. from 4 to 8 feet long.....4¾c ₩ lb net.

1 to 2 in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long.....5¾c ₩ lb net.

⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long.....5¾c ₩ lb net.

⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long.....6¾c ₩ lb net.

WAGON HARDWARE.

Embracing new assortment, just belatored offered to the trade.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in long by 7-16 at screw end, 50c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in long by ½ at screw end, 50c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in long by 9-16 at screw end, 60c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in long by 9-16 at screw end, 90c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in long by 9 16 at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 10 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 20 per set of 8 bolts.

Five cents per set for each additional inch over 14 inches. All lengths made.

In ordering box strap bolts please give diameter at screw end.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, 18c each.

Wagon box rods, wide track, 20c each.

Single-tree irons, 55c per set of 3 pieces.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ inches wide, 60c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 in wide, 65c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ in wide, 70c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ in wide, 75c per set.

Wagon brake ratchets, 165c each.

Wagon brake ratchets, finished with guard, 65c each.

Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 75c each.

Wrought hammer straps, light pattern, 135c each.

Wrought rub irons, 11c each.

Stay chain hooks, 8c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 1, 9c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 2, 10c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 3, 12c each.

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 100 set, 25 ₩ cent. discount.

Wagon box staples, 1¾ to 2¾ inch to clinch, ₩ 1,000 net.....$12 50

Wagon box staples, made from best box iron, to rivet on, ₩ 1,000 net.....8 50

Neck yoke eyes.....3¾c each.

Neck yoke eyes, with ⅜ inch rings.....8 c each.

King bolts, ⅝, 1, 1¼ and 1¾ inch diameter.

Wagon rivets.....4¾c

Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steople head, ¾ inch diameter, all lengths, ₩ lb.. 9 c

Wagon rivets, 5-16 inches diam., all lengths.. 11 c

Wagon rivets and nails, in 5 lbs, assorted sizes, ₩ lb extra.....½c

Wagon and hinge nails, ¾ inch, all lengths, ₩ lb net.....17c

Wagon and hinge nails, 3-16 inch, all lengths, ₩ lb net.....19c

Double tree plates.....} ₩ lb 9c net

Coupling plates.....}

Tongue plates.....} ₩ lb 12c net

Neck yoke plates.....}

Tongue couplers, 1¾, ⅞, and 2¼ inch wide in same price ₩ lb as band iron.

Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, 5-16 in. 11½c ₩ lb net.

Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, ⅜ in. 12½c ₩ lb net.

Notice the large reduction in prices of our manufactures.

Prices subject to change of market without notice. All our manufactures shipped at same rate of freight as iron and nails.

We charge cost price for packages for hardware. No charge made for drayage of iron.

Please notice quotations on our new size box strap bolts.

Our bridge and roof bolts are made from iron rolled expressly for the purpose, all in whole lengths, no welds.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, March 14, 1874.

The market for raw irons continues extremely dull and the sales aggregate even less than last week. And we see but little (if any) indications of a movement in the near future.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

200 tons coarse gray mill	$19 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge, red short	29 00—5 mos
100 tons gray forge	30 00—4 mos
50 tons gray forge	28 00—cash.
20 tons No. 1 foundry	35 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry	32 00—4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

156 tons gray forge	$28 00—cash.
100 tons mottled	27 00—cash.
100 tons gray forge neutral	29 00—4 mos
50 tons gray forge neutral	28 00—cash.
20 tons white	36 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 2 foundry	32 00—4 mos

Wheat from Winona, Minnesota.

The Winona "Republican" gives the following table of the exports of wheat, and the equivalent of flour, from that city for four years:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1870	3,129,716	1872	3,713,342
1871	3,161,612	1873	5,811,993

The "Republican" adds: At the present time the elevators along the Winona and St. Peter Railroad are full to overflowing with wheat, while the elevator in this city contains about 225,000 bushels, and a large amount of grain is in store in private warehouses. The exports of barley for 1873 were 134,342 bushels.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 13.—Cotton quiet and easy at 15¼@15¾c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at 15½c. Lard dull at 9½@9¾c. Bacon dull at 7½@9½c.

MONTHLY METAL RECEIPTS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, March 14, 1874.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, blooms, ore and scrap iron by the various railroads for February, as reported in the DAILY COMMERCIAL:

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
Nimick & Co			4,890	4,890
J. W. Porter			1,590	1,590
Caughey & Hallman			870	870
Pittsburgh F. & I. Co.			779	779
Byers, McC. & Co			690	690
J. Reamer			740	740
Zug & Co			850	850
Lindsay & McC			300	300
Spang, C. & Co			240	240
Lloyd & Black			320	320
Chess, Smyth & Co			230	230
Lewis, D. J. & Co			110	110
Garrison & Co	30		10	40
Pittsburgh B. W			60	60
P. D. Nicola			70	70
Jones & Laughlins			180	180
Painter & Sons			60	60
McKnight, D. & Co			130	130
John Moorhead			60	60
J. Rees			150	150
Brown & Co			600	600
Lewis, G. A. F			60	60
Anderson & W			60	60
Dunbar Iron Co	40		110	150
Lesnet & Collard			120	120
Lucy Furnace			90	90
Graff, B. & Co			230	230
Isabella Furnace	690		400	690
John Burns			100	100
Various			70	70
Total	760		13,700	14,460

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
Isabella Furnace	2,190			2,190
Shoenberger, B. & C	3,370			3,370
Lucy Furnace	2,190			2,190
McKnight, D. & Co	520		50	570
Rees, Graff & Co	510		60	570
Pittsburgh Bolt W	270			270
Caughey & Hallman	220			220
McKnight, P. & Co	750			750
Wm. Clark & Co			60	60
Dilworth, P. & Co			90	90
Lloyd & Black			190	190
Nimick & Co			140	140
Various consignees	70		150	220
Total	11,090		740	11,830

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad
(MANCHESTER STATION.)

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
Laughlin & Co	2,590			2,590
Sons of Temperance	2,460			2,460
Harbaugh, M. & O	350			350
Graff, Bennett & Co	960			960
Lindsay, McC. & Co	300		200	500
Total	6,500			6,500

Pennsylvania Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
John Moorhead			900	900
Caughey & Hallman			50	410
McIntosh, H. & Co				110
Nimick & Co				250
Lewis, Oliver & P				170
J. W. Wasser				60
A. H. Childs				20
J. W. Porter				150
J. Reamer				320
Various			20	20
Total	120		2,400	2,520

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
Nimick & Co			510	510
John Moorhead			390	390
Caughey & Hallman	30		340	420
Lewis, Oliver & P			870	870
Robinson, R. A. Co			100	100
Shoenberger, B & Co			110	110
Zug & Co			120	120
McKnight, D. & Co			40	40
Phillips, A. & Co			40	40
Various			40	40
Total	80		1,960	2,040

West Penn Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
Lewis, Oliver & P			260	260
Graff, B. & Co			180	180
Graff, B. & Co			160	160
Jones & Laughlins			120	120
Smith & Sons			30	30
McIntosh, H. & Co			50	50
John Porter			60	60
Various			50	50
Total			930	930

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
A. H. Childs			610	610
Lewis, G. & F			90	90
Lindsay, McC. & Co			130	130
Caughey & Hallman			80	80
Zug & Co			90	90
Various			40	40
Total			870	870

Scrap Iron Receipts for February.

	Tons.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad	360
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	170
Total	530

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, March 14, 1874.

REMARKS—When prices touch bottom there is generally a reaction. That seems to be the situation of the oil market at the date of our last report. Yesterday the market was firmer, and sales were made at a slight advance over the previous day's figures. There is, however, plenty of room for improvement.

CRUDE.

There was nothing done here. The following sales were reported at

PARKER'S.

4,000 bbls United.....$1 70
1,000 bbls United.....1 67½
1,000 bbls Union.....1 75

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The sales on the works were the same as those ruling for some days, viz: 12½c per gallon at the works, by the car load; in a small way the usual advance was charged.

Philadelphia—Spot 14½c; April 14¾@15c; May 15c.

New York—Spot 14½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet; city $1 75; country $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, March 14.—The Titusville Herald says: The petroleum markets are more firm and no large lots could have been purchased without materially appreciating the prices. The views of buyers and sellers were still considerably apart, but there was more inquiry and less disposition to sell. Our upper end of the market opened at $1 70 and closed firm at $1 93¾ bid. At Parkers the market was firm and sellers scarce; United pipe closed at $1 75; Parkers, Delaware Union, which was nominally $1 75at 80. Home refined market—Sellers in bulk and 13c in bbls. Benzine $1 80@1 85. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$1 75
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....1 80
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....1 81
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....1 82¾
1,000 bbls Parkers, United.....1 90
4,000 bbls Parkers, United.....1 70
1,000 bbls Parkers, Union.....1 75

TIDIOUTE, March 13.—Market firm and dull at $1 45, with no sellers.

HOUSTON, March 13.—Market firmer at $1 55.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 13.—Market quiet at about $1 90@1 95.

OIL CITY, March 13.—Market quiet; nothing doing; $1 70.

TITUSVILLE, March 13.—Market quiet but firmer; more disposition to operate; $1 82½ bid for spot.

PARKER'S, March 13.—Market quiet; Union $1 72; other lines $1 70.

NEW YORK, March 13—Closing 12—Market strong. Crude, in bulk, 6½c. Refined, in bbls, 14¾c; cases 23¾c; sales 5,000 bbls. Refined, March delivery, 14¾c. Naphtha 9c. Philadelphia firmer; refined for balance of the month 14¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13—Market quiet; S. W. 14¾c; crude 6¾c; cases 19c; April, 14¾a15c; May, 15c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
S W Young	Vesta O W	475
Duncan	Star O W	457
Duncan	Hutchinson O W	311

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

FRIDAY, March 13, 1874.

	Cents
Archer & Co., J. B., New York	2
Bayard, Dr. Hiant, Louisville, Ky	2
Beatty, F. S., Lincoln, Kan	2
Bianchin, Angelo, Allegheny, Pa	2
Gilland, James, Allegheny, Pa	2
Hall, Mrs. M. D., President, Pa	2
Rutherford, Stephen, Connelsville, Pa	2
Scantland, Virginia, Shirland, Pa	2

E. C. NEALEY, Postmaster.

Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute.

The Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute will hold a regular meeting, commencing on Friday evening next, at the Humboldt School, South Side. On Saturday morning a session will be held at the Ralston School, Penn avenue.

Removal.

MESSRS. D. McMillan & Co., the well-known commission merchants and dealers in grain, hay, flour, produce, etc., of 339 Liberty street, will remove, on April 1st, to 347 Liberty street, where they will have on hand a full stock of goods in their line.

United States Bank.

This bank for savings is located at No. 123 Fourth avenue, and affords small depositors an excellent opportunity for placing their savings in a safe place, where it will draw interest at six per cent. A regular discount business is also transacted here, and business men are requested to call and make the acquaintance of the officers.

Wall Paper.

The time is at hand when good housekeepers desire to brighten the walls of dwellings by the use of new paper. To those who contemplate purchasing wall paper, we advise a visit to the well-known store of Mr. Joseph R. Hughes, No. 107 Market street. A large and well-selected spring stock will be found there at the lowest prices. See advertisement elsewhere.

Alleged Larceny of a Horse.

Yesterday morning a hearing was had before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, in the case of John Ranft vs. George Gaugler. It seems the parties traded horses, and the latter considering that the former had cheated him by making false statements about his horse, left him back to Ranft's stable and deposited the boy whom he had received, in a wagon bed, led his own horse home. Ranft then preferred a charge of larceny against Heckert. The Alderman reserved his decision to look into the law.

Accident on an Inclined Plane.

Yesterday morning while three laden trucks were ascending the Castle Shannon Company's inclined plane which leads to Mt. Washington, the ropes broke and the cars came thundering down the track. One of the workmen who was employed at the foot of the road escaped a serious accident by jumping into a sewer and having the wreck shoot over him. Two horses were more or less seriously injured, and one so badly that it has since died. The track was badly torn up also.

Missionary Meeting.

The anniversary meeting of the Ladies Home Missionary Society of the M. E. churches, in the two cities, will be held to-morrow evening in Christ church, corner Penn avenue and Eighth streets. The exercises will commence at half-past seven o'clock. The programme consists of the reading of the annual reports, a history of what has been done during the year, and addresses by Revs. S. M. Vernon and J. Vannice. Bishop Simpson is expected to be present, and an interesting occasion is anticipated.

Highway Robbery.

On Thursday evening as Mr. Wm. R. Baum, of the South End, was passing along Penn avenue, near Friendship Grove, he was assaulted by three ruffians, one of whom knocked him down by a blow from a black jack. Another of the robbers struck at him with a knife, but Mr. Baum escaped the cut by falling. The latter then searched his pockets and taking everything valuable which he had about him, they left him lying senseless. He was afterwards removed to Dr. Perchment's office where his wounds were properly attended to. There is no clue to the thieves.

End of the Bolster Case.

The contested election case of Thomas Ray and others vs. Alderman Peter Bolster, of Allegheny, has been decided—Judge Sterrett yesterday having made the following decree:

"And now, to-wit, March 13th, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the petition in this case be and the same is hereby dismissed, and certify to the Secretary of the Commonwealth that Peter Bolster having received 777 votes, that being a majority of the entire vote cast for the office of Alderman of the Third ward, of Allegheny, at an election held for that purpose on the 3d day of February, inst., he was duly elected alderman for said ward to serve for the period of five years; and it is also further ordered and decreed that the petitioners pay all the costs."

The Wooden Building Committee.

The Committee on Wooden Buildings met last evening in the Clerk's office, Mr. Rush in the chair.

The following petitions were acted on: Jane Jones, frame building on lot No. 8 in sec. P. & C. & R., Sixth ward; Lippincott, Bakewell & Co., for leave to erect an addition to their frame factory on Dinwiddie street, Eleventh ward; and J. H. Jones for leave to erect a frame stable on Spring alley, were granted, and the following refused: J. W. Zanbelssen, for removal of a frame shop on Snowden alley; Sarah McDonald, leave to erect a frame building on School alley, near Davison street; Adam Grimm, leave to erect a frame stable on Liberty street; Wm. Hollinbrook, leave to erect a frame addition to a brick dwelling on Wylie avenue. Petitions of Stewart Cunningham and M. Greenwald were referred to a sub-committee.

Seasonable and Sensible Advice.

A contemporary remarks: The first of April is rapidly approaching, as epoch that is more productive of law suits and business difficulties than all the other seasons of the year put together. The reason is very simple. This is the time for entering into new business arrangements and remodeling old ones. A great many difficulties arise from the loose way business matters are talked over, and seldom each party puts his own construction on the conversation, the matter is dismissed by each with the words: "All right; all right." Frequently it turns out all wrong, and becomes a question for lawyers and courts. More than three-fourths of the litigation of the country would be saved if the people would put down their agreement on paper in writing and sign their names to it. Each word in our language has its peculiar meaning, and memory may, by the change of its position in a sentence convey an entirely different idea from that intended. When once reduced to writing, ideas are fixed, and expensive law suits avoided.

Proof of Liquor Selling.

Judge Paxson, of Philadelphia, in charging a jury in a case of illegal liquor selling, laid down some plain and sensible rules as to the sufficiency of proof, as follows:

Whether the defendant sold liquor to the husband, as charged in the bill of indictment, is a question of fact to be determined by the jury, as in other cases. The witnesses for the Commonwealth did not taste the liquid bought. They saw something poured out of a bottle into a tumbler, which looked like liquor, and which was given to and drank by the husband. The witnesses said it looked like liquor, and was. You must be guided by such evidence as produces conviction in your minds. You cannot, you must not, stultify yourselves, and reject, as jurors, evidence which satisfies your judgment and conscience as men. The Commonwealth is not obliged to prove in any case beyond all doubt. It is enough to establish facts beyond a reasonable doubt. The presumption is that a man whose occupation is the sale of liquor is found behind the bar of a drinking saloon, surrounded by decanters and glasses, is there for the purpose of the liquor traffic, dealing out to customers that which has the appearance of it. It will be for the jury to say whether such circumstances, with the other evidence in the cause, establishes to their satisfaction the sale of liquor.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

The Carncross & Dixey Minstrels had another fine audience last evening, and, as a matter of course, went every one away delighted. Their programme is replete with good things. Two entertainments will be given to-day—matinee at two o'clock, and evening performance to begin promptly at 8 o'clock. Advance at 168 Smithfield street, or at the Academy.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The hour for the ladies' matinee at the Penn avenue theater is two o'clock, evening performance begins at eight. Fine bills will be given at each.

Third Conservatory Concert.

The third grand matinee of the American Conservatory of Music, being the regular quarterly concert for the winter term, which ends this week, will take place at Library Hall, on Saturday, March 21st. The concert was originally announced for the 28th of February, but was postponed, through the politeness of the director of the Conservatory, in order to accommodate Mr. Gough's matinee lecture on the last named date. The regular spring term of the Conservatory will begin on Monday next. There are only a few vacancies, but a limited number of students' tickets has been reserved for pupils entering this and next week.

OPENING.

New Jewelry Store.

We take pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the opening of a new jewelry store by Messrs. T. P. Beddion & Co. at No. 75 Smithfield street. The members of the firm are practical jewelers, and having a thorough knowledge of the business their judgment and representations may be relied upon. They have just received a large fresh and new stock of goods, consisting in part of solid silver ware, American and foreign watches, diamonds, chains jewelry sets, &c., which the public is cordially invited to call and inspect. As the new store is centrally located and admirably arranged and fitted up, Messrs. Beddion & Co. will certainly do a large business. No trouble to show the goods, but everybody invited to call. The firm will make a specialty of repairing fine watches, and gentlemen can rely upon having such work promptly and satisfactorily done. Remember the new store is located at No. 75 Smithfield street, and call and examine the goods.

CITY FINANCES.

Meeting of the Committee—The Nation Bank Depositors—The City Depositories.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Aiken in the chair.

BANK BONDS ACCEPTED.

The question of the bonds of the three banks elected City Depositories came up, and the bonds of the Duquesne Bank for $400,000 were presented and approved upon examination.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That if the Pittsburgh Savings bank will give to the city of Pittsburgh, within ten days from this date, their bond in $400,000, with Mr. W. J. Rountz, J. T. Stockdale, W. Ackley, Owen Morgan, Edward Magnus, A. Weaver, Jesse H. Lippincott, Andrew Ackley and Thomas Rogers, Jr., as sureties, in due form of law, and to the satisfaction of the city attorney, we do approve of said sureties.

If these names were offered by the bank mentioned and hence the resolution, the bond not having been prepared.

The resolution of councils for transfer of $18,000 from contingent fund to Police fund were ordered to be returned with a negative recommendation.

THE NATION BANK DEPOSITORS.

The resolution of councils that the city waive for the time its share of the proceeds of the sale of property of the Nation Trust Company to allow a division among the needy depositors was taken up.

After some discussion a resolution was adopted directing that a sworn list of depositors of the Bank together with the amounts due each be furnished to the committee of next meeting.

The bills of ward assessors for extra labor in making assessments for the new apportionment were referred to the City Attorney.

On motion warrants were ordered for $50 each to James Veech, Thomas M. Howe and John Holmes for services as arbitrators in the trouble with the Nation Trust Company, and it was further ordered that the amount, $150, be charged to the Nation Trust Company.

Messrs. Lloyd, Atterbury and Fulton were appointed a committee to examine into the claims against the city for rent of armories for the military.

A judgment of about $1,000 against the city for work done at Penn avenue and the old canal some twelve years ago, was ordered to be paid with interest and costs.

Adjourned.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Death of Charles Sumner.

Action of the Colored People.

Meetings in Pittsburgh and Allegheny—Resolutions Adopted—Addresses Delivered—A Monument to be Erected.

A meeting of the colored people of Pittsburgh was held last evening in the Wylie avenue A. M. E. church, for the purpose of taking appropriate action on the death of Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. The attendance was quite large, a considerable porportion of the audience being ladies.

The pulpit was draped in mourning, and between the gas lights rested a portrait of the deceased statesman. Underneath in a frame were the last words of Mr. Sumner: "Take care of my civil rights bill," March 11, 1874.

ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. H. Loomis, on whose motion Mr. Bernard Mahoney was called upon to preside. Other officers were chosen, as follows:

Vice Presidents—F. J. Hall, A. J. Bellows, George B. Knox, W. H. Simpson, George W. Massey, A. D. Johnson.

Secretaries—John H. Jones and the reporters of the press.

Mr. Mahoney, on taking the chair, made a few remarks, returning thanks for the honor.

On motion, the following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: Hezekiah Anderson, J. H. Loomis, R. H. Hall, John H. Jones and Samuel Robinson.

ADDRESSES.

During the absence of the committee, Mr. F. J. Loudon, being called upon, addressed the meeting. He said it was with sad hearts they had met tonight, for the great man in whom the hopes of the colored race rested had departed. The death of our beloved friend has come upon us like an earthquake. The State has lost one of its brightest ornaments, the Senate one of its most courteous members, the country one of its greatest statesmen. Since the death of the immortal Lincoln, no man has died over whose demise he was so much reason to mourn. He fell as a great hero, martyr and statesman, having so well accomplished his work. He leaves to his friends the request, "Take care of my Civil Rights bill."

Mr. George D. Ware was next called upon. He regretted that he was unable to deliver an address. Although unwell his great regard for the departed statesman impelled him to be present at this meeting. The speaker referred to the great interest always taken by Charles Sumner in the colored race. He had frequently heard the great orator and had ever loved and honored him. He had recommended the efforts of Mr. Sumner in behalf of the colored race, and remarked: Sumner was truly a philanthropist; he indeed loved his neighbor, he was the champion of human freedom, without reference to race or color.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Mr. Anderson reported the following:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of an inscrutable Providence, the Hon. Charles Sumner has been stricken down by death while in the discharge of his Senatorial duties in the city of Washington, on the 11th day of March, 1874, and at a time when so sudden a dispensation was least expected, therefore

Resolved, That while we bow with sad hearts to the will of that Providence which "tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb," we feel that in the death of this distinguished and honored statesman the colored people have lost a long tried and ever true and devoted friend, who has stood by and suffered for them in the darkest days of American slavery. We had learned to love and revere him as America's greatest champion of equal liberty and, the beacon light to guide us over the rough shoals in our transition sea, and eventually anchor us in the haven of political and civil equality before the law.

Resolved, That in his death the country has lost a learned and able statesman, whose great intelligence, uprightness and purity of character has won for him the sincere respect of all with whom he came in contact, both in Europe and the United States; and his name will be handed down to coming generations as one of the ablest Senators that ever occupied a seat in the councils of the nation.

Resolved, That we regard it as eminently fitting and proper that the colored people of be United States should unite at once in an effort to raise at least $100,000 to be used in the erection of a monument commensurate with his great labors in our behalf, and to perpetuate the name of our lost friend and the world's immortal Sumner.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint a committee of ten persons to act in conjunction with the National Committee or the Civil Rights Council of Washington, D. C., and when the said committee shall have completed its arrangements, this committee of ten to be immediately called upon to collect money and deposit in bank until called for by the National Committee.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The chair appointed the following as the committee: Messrs. James Owens, Jeremiah Grandison, Edward Bailey, Samuel Bell, A. D. Johnson, J. Gaither, M. Ditcher, J. E. Russell and Alfred Grimes, Sr.

Mr. James H. Johnson being called upon made a short address and was followed by Mr. James Owens and Mr. M. L. Barker and others.

Adjourned.

The Allegheny Meeting.

The meeting of the colored folks of Allegheny City was held in the Avery Mission Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. B. F. Pulpress was elected President and Rev. D. J. Saunders Secretary.

Mr. S. A. Neale, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following:

IN MEMORIAM.

In the midst of these first hours of a sorrow so profound that no words seem fitly to express the depth of the thoughts we strive to utter and falter on our tongues, because they are inadequate to indicate the deep emotions that rise from the sudden death of the man of our hearts' best hopes, it is fit and proper that we, as a people, should pause and ponder, should give public expression to the profound anguish which now reads in mourning, by reason of the unimpeachable fact that Hon. Charles Sumner,

The mountain of grief which swells our hearts because of the death of the noble Sumner, is greater than the bitter desolation of heart-rending woe which came upon us when our emancipation decision was murdered by the assassin's hands, Charles Sumner was always our friend, faithful and just to us; but he died without seeing the great work completed which will yet wreath his sacred memory with immortal honor and glory.

But his work will not be interrupted nor neglected. His great measure of justice, the Civil Rights bill, has yet to be consummated, and now, as an evidence of our ever-living gratitude to this great and good friend of our race, he is the most solemn

Resolved, That pausing not to ask whether our lamented benefactor, Charles Sumner, shall believe in hell or in hell creed, but believing that his name is written in the book "as one who loved his fellow-man, and that his gorified spirit is to-night in the celestial abode of the blessed, we will embalm in our hearts the memory of his great deeds; we will cherish his name as a treasure and hand it down to coming generations as the title of a man who was noble and godlike in example and principles; and as evincing our deep sympathy with his family relation in her bereavement, we, as the State of which he was our honored and noble representative we will drape our dwellings and churches in mourning, to remain in that condition until after his mortal remains are entombed, and as a spiritual of ourselves as we sing: [he ministers of our several churches to hold solemn memorial services in his honor on Sunday March the 15th.

Resolved, That we request the Senators and House of Representatives of the United States to grant the last request of the great statesman, which will be presented to those august bodies by Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, To "Take care of his Civil Rights bill" will be our motto, and we will make it a testament of debt due the race whose steadfast loyalty to the government of the country has been proven in the most trying ordeal of the nation's history.

Resolved, That as the experience of past times teach us that "history repeats itself," that after Elijah came Elisha, after Moses, Joshua, so we will pray that God in his beneficent dispensation will give to our race a successor to Charles Sumner, who shall be the instrument in protecting our rights.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the newspapers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, also the "National Progress" and "New National Era" to publish these resolutions, and that we request the same be sent to our representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania, and to the bereaved relatives of our departed friend.

After some discussion the resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Monthly Reports—The Milk Inspection—Crippled Cattle—Question of Salaries.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. Members present: Messrs. Arthurs, Arnbuhl, Fleming, Graham, Hays, McCandless and Edwards, President.

A number of bills were read and acted upon.

The Health officer reported for the month of February, 285 nuisances of all kinds abated; permits to clean privys granted 72; receipts for permits $36; from fine $25; total $61; the expenditures were $4 75. Two suits were instituted. The number of deaths in February was 241.

The report was accepted.

MILK INSPECTION.

The Health Officer stated that a sample of milk had been put in the hands of the Health Physician, and upon examination it was found as follows:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

To the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN—Microscopic examination of the sample of milk furnished me proves it to be unusually rich in normal constituents, and to contain no foreign matter. The specimen answers to all tests for pure milk, under the microscope. It has become slightly acid from the conversion, by the casein of a portion of the milk sugar into "lactic acid." I consede it unnecessary to have a "qualitative analysis" made. Respectfully submitted,

W. SNIVELY, M. D.,
Physician Board of Health.

The communication was accepted.

PHYSICIAN'S SALARY.

The Health officer presented an opinion from the attorney of the Board, in which he decides that there is nothing in the new Constitution to prevent the Board from increasing the salaries of its officers. Accepted.

Dr. Arthurs moved that the salary of the physician be increased from $300 to $700.

Dr. McCandless objected, because the question had already been decided adversely by the Board. He offered the following:

WHEREAS, The members of this Board one year ago secured an act of the Legislature making the term of office three years, and at that time increased the salary of the physician double the amount it had ever been before, and Councils made an appropriation of ten thousand dollars a year, and the appropriation being entirely used up in salaries and two hundred dollars more, and other applicants for the position at the former salary, therefore

Resolved, That this Board declines making any increase in salaries.

Dr. McCandless moved this as an amendment.

The amendment of Dr. McCandless was lost, and the motion was adopted by yeas and nays on the question of the adoption of Mr. Arthurs's motion. The motion was adopted by the following vote: Yeas, Messrs. Arthurs, Arnbuhl, Fleming and Graham—4. Nays, Messrs, Hays, McCandless and Edwards—3.

Mr. Backofen came in after the result was announced, and Dr. McCandless desired that the member be allowed to record his vote. No action taken.

The Health Physician reported 241 deaths during the month of February. The more important diseases being, in the order of their fatality as follows: Pneumonia 34, consumption 24, scarlet fever 17, bronchitis 16, typhoid fever 15, congestion of lungs 9, measles 5, whooping cough 6, diptheria and croup, each 3—none of which could be considered epidemic.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Lindsay, Meat Inspector, recommended the establishment of a hospital for crippled and sick cattle at the stock yards, to be under his control and supervision.

On motion of Dr. Graham the matter was referred to the President of the Board, Mr. Smith, Lindsay and Meat Inspector to report a plan of arrangements.

Adjourned.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of Charles Howard, who died in the morning at the Pittsburgh Hospital. The deceased on Wednesday last visited a friend in the third story of No. 6 Sixth street, and while attempting to come down stairs fell from the third floor to the second, as he was very much under the influence of liquor at the time. He succeeded, however, in getting on the street, and was arrested for drunkenness. He became sick at the lock-up and was taken to the hospital, where he died. The jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes superinduced by the use of alcoholic stimulants. The remains will be taken to Chester, near Richmond, Virginia, where his parents reside. He leaves a wife.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is already one of the best known hotels in the country.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

Bill to Regulate Medical Practice—The Appointment of Police Justices—The Allegheny County Courts.

The following bills of general interest are now pending in the House at Harrisburg:

MEDICAL PRACTICE.

An act to regulate medical practice in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., that from and after the first day of June, 1874, it shall be unlawful for any person to commence or continue the practice of medicine, surgery or obstetrics in the several counties of this Commonwealth who has not graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine, and received a diploma from a chartered medical school authorized to grant medical diplomas; provided, that the provision of this section shall not apply to persons who have been twelve years in continual regular practice, though they may not have graduated as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall attempt to practice medicine or surgery by opening a transient office in any of the several counties of this Commonwealth, or who shall, by handbills or other public or private printed advertisement, assign such transient office or other place, to meet persons seeking medicine or surgical advice or prescription, shall, before being allowed to practice as aforesaid, appear before the Clerk of the Court of the county, and shall produce satisfactory evidence to such Clerk of the Court that the provisions of section one of this act have been complied with, and shall in addition, take out a license for one year, by payment of a license fee, for the use of the county, of two hundred dollars. Provided, That physicians and surgeons commencing practice in any of the counties of this Commonwealth, with the intention of remaining permanently therein, shall not be subject to the provisions of this second section of this act.

SEC. 3. If any person shall violate any of the provisions of this act, every such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than two hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both, at the discretion of the court, one half of said fine to be paid to the informer and the balance into the county treasury.

The following have been offered by Mr. Christy of Allegheny:

POLICE JUSTICES.

An act authorizing the appointment of police justice in the several cities of this Commonwealth, and defining the powers and duties thereof.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Mayors of the several cities of this Commonwealth (the city of Philadelphia excepted, being otherwise provided for in the Constitution of the State) of the duties now devolving upon them as criminal and committing magistrates, the judges of the courts of the several counties respectively in which cities are situated, from and after the passage of this act, shall have power and authority to divide the cities in their respective counties into police districts, (into not less than two, nor more than four in number, and the judges or a majority of them or the courts of said counties respectively, shall appoint from the aldermen, justices of the peace, or other citizens in each district of the cities in their respective counties, one person to act as police justice for said district who shall reside and exercise the duties of his office within the district in which he shall be appointed. Said police justice shall be subject to removal for cause by the judges or majority of them of the courts. Said police justice may reside and act, and the judges aforesaid or a majority of them shall, from time to time fill by appointment all vacancies that may occur in the office of police justices by reason of removal, death, resignation or expiration of term of office.

SEC. 2. Said police justices when appointed and qualified shall have and exercise all the powers and jurisdiction which are now by law vested in the Mayor of the cities, which they shall exercise as criminal and committing magistrate, and in the civil and penal actions for the recovery of fines, penalties and forfeitures under the laws of the Commonwealth and the ordinances of the respective cities in which they severally have jurisdiction. Said police justices shall hold their offices for a term of five years and the Councils of the said several cities respectively shall provide by law for the payment out of the funds such annual salary of said police justices as the judges appointing them shall fix and allow, and to be exclusive of all fees and emoluments as alderman or justice of the peace, which said salary shall be neither increased nor diminished during their term of office. The said police justices shall charge and collect for the use of the city in which they act and have jurisdiction the fees now allowed by law to the Mayor of such city, a record of which shall be kept in their respective offices, and the same shall be paid monthly into the treasury of said city and a report made monthly of the amount to the City Controller or other proper officer of each city, in the From and after the appointment and qualification of the police justices aforesaid, the Mayor of the said police justices; the office of Deputy Mayor in said cities is hereby abolished.

SEC. 3. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, be and are hereby repealed.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

An act to provide for the terms and return days of the several Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny county.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, That the Court of Common Pleas, number one, in and for the county of Allegheny, shall hold four terms in the course of each year, to wit: the first on the fourth Monday of March, September and December, respectively. The Court of Common Pleas number two, in said county, shall hold four terms in each year, to wit: the first on the fourth Mondays of January, April, July and October, respectively. The terms of said courts to continue as long as may be necessary, according to the discretion of the court, for the disposal of all causes depending thereon.

SEC. 2. The first Monday of each and every month, as well as the first day of each and every term of said courts respectively, shall be a day for the return of all original and mesne process issuing from each of said courts respectively; and such process shall be directed to be returned to either of said courts respectively as may happen before the next term or to the first return day of the next term at the option of the party taking out the same, or in case there shall not be time enough for issuing thereof and the first day of the next term, the same may be made returnable on the next monthly return day thereafter.

And in all suits instituted in either of said courts where personal service of such process cannot be made to a monthly return day, the party may file declarations and other pleadings, put causes to issue and have the same tried, and do all other such things in the prosecution of suits that might be done if such personal service had been made, at any return day of any term of said courts. And the stay of execution allowed by any act of assembly, shall commence from the return day on which the original process is returnable.

SEC. 3. This act shall go into effect on the first Monday of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

HOLDING COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

An act altering the manner in which the Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny county shall detail one or more of their judges to hold the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Allegheny county.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c. That on the first Monday of January next, and thereafter, before the commencement of each term of courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Allegheny county, the Courts of Common Pleas of said county shall detail one judge of said court to hold said Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

SEC. 2. Each of said judges so detailed shall separately hold the said Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace during such portion or portions of the term to which they may be assigned, as may be arranged by them; and if, in their judgment, said courts, or either of them, shall be required in her bereavement, and will be as to require it, the said judges may each, at the same time, hold a separate branch of said Courts, and for this purpose call juries from the same general panel: Provided, That on the trial of indictments for homicide the said judges shall sit jointly except in case of sickness or inability to attend, and on the hearing of motions for new trial, and in all other cases they may sit jointly, if they deem it necessary.

SEC. 3. In case either of the judges so detailed shall, by reason of sickness, necessary absence or other inability, be unable to attend the said Courts of Common Pleas, of which he is a member, may assign another of its judges to serve in his stead during such absence or inability to attend.

THE PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Essay Contest for the President's Prize—A Fine Audience and a Creditable Exhibition—Something About the New Organ.

The essay contest among the members of the senior class of the Pittsburgh Female College for the President's prize (a beautiful writing desk) came off last evening in the College chapel. Notwithstanding the fact that the tickets of admission were sold at one dollar each, there was a large attendance—the Hall being comfortably filled.

There was a class of eight young ladies, who entered the contest; and the names of the performers, as well as the subjects upon which they discoursed, are given in the programme, as follows:

ESSAY CONTEST.

Instrumental Duet, "Home Sweet Home," Thalberg, Misses Rita Beacom and Luella Swearer.

Prayer by Rev. D. R. Kerr, D.D.

Overture, Mrs. Biessner and Miss Laura Sutherland.

Essay No. 1, "The Torch of Civilization," Miss Nannie Martin.

Essay No. 2, "The Triumphs of Thought," Miss Alice Rea.

Song, "Dare I Tell," Mrs. J. Scudder.

Essay No. 3, "Roots and Branches," Miss Isrella Cahan.

Essay No. 4, "The Man of One Idea," Miss Mattie Horner.

Grand Fantasie, "Martha," Prof. Biessner and Miss Lyon.

Essay No. 5, "Pearls," Miss Alesa Heifrich.

Essay No. 6, "Passing Trains," Miss Celeste Sugden.

Song, Scene and Prayer from "Der Freyschutz," Mrs. Scudder.

Essay No. 8, "Hidden Force," Miss Minna Bastress.

Essay No. 8, "Prison Bars," Miss Mary Pershing.

Piano solo. Miss Wilson.

Instrumental duet, Prof. Biessner, Misses Alesa Heifrich and Alice Lyon.

The judges were the Rev. D. R. Kerr, D.D., Rev. J. Crum and Col. Wm. Blakeley.

The fair contestants were called by number and not by name, as they were introduced to the audience. The reading of the essays by judges refuted, and on their return announced that they had awarded the prize to No. 8, (Miss Mary Pershing,) whose essay, "Prison Bars," was one of the finest performances of the kind we have ever listened to. The audience heartily endorsed the decision of the judges.

Dr. Kerr, in awarding the prize, complimented the young ladies very highly, and congratulated Dr. Pershing on the high mental culture imparted to the pupils of the college, as shown by the essays—not one of which failed to reflect credit upon the institution. Each young lady was deserving of a prize, and the Doctor suggested a prize for all hereafter.

While the judges were out, Dr. Pershing announced the arrival in the city of the splendid new organ for the College, and that it would be in place in a week or two, when a grand "inauguration" concert would be given. He took pleasure in announcing that the organ was the very best in the city.

The College examinations take place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, and the spring term opens March 26th.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of D. W. Britton of Venango county, bankrupt, on motion of Hon. C. W. Gilfillan, an order was made directing the assignee to call a second meeting of creditors to distribute the balance of the fund in his hands.

In the case of And. Ackley vs. the steam tug Hercules, Bradley & Co., and Evans, Dallas & Gilmore were allowed to intervene.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of M. Gilchrist vs. James Trunick, the jury found for the plaintiff $1,057 42.

In the case of Reed & Gilchrist, for use of J. M. Gilchrist, vs. N. J. Bigley, the jury found for plaintiff $1,476 55.

The jury is out in the case of John Reiter vs. Henry Brown.

S. Cadman & Son vs. L. Heilbroner. Action to recover the value of a pump. Jury out.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Albert Gordon was convicted of felonious assault and battery on Joseph L. Smith.

John W. Billmeyer was convicted of misdemeanor under the liquor act. Company. Action for damages to property on Manor street, South Side. "On trial.

Burns, O'Neill & Reilly vs. James Richardson and George Straits. Action in replevin. Verdicts for the defendants for $601 55.

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

A Grand Demonstration Anticipated—The Arrangements—Route of Procession, Etc.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper will be found the programme and route of procession for the grand demonstration in honor of St. Patrick's Day.

The committee, consisting of the Grand Marshal, Captain Talley, and the Deputy Grand Marshals, Captain Gallagher and Mr. J. C. Conroy, who were empowered to arrange the order of march, have, in deference to the wishes of a large number of citizens residing at the Point, included that locality in the route.

A CITIZENS' BATTALION.

composed of Irish citizens, was organized last evening, and will take part in the procession. This battalion will be composed of residents who do not belong to any of the regularly organized societies, and it will form one of the most imposing features of the demonstration.

It is desired by the Deputy Grand Marshals that in every district where no regular organization exists, the Irish citizens form themselves into a separate organization for St. Patrick's day.

BISHOP DOMENEC.

An invitation has been extended to Bishop Domenec to ride in the procession on St. Patrick's Day. The prelate stated in reply that he would take the matter under advisement, and give an answer at an early day. In the event of his consent, it is proposed to give him the post of honor at the right of the procession. Arrangements will be made to furnish him with an escort of twelve men under the charge of Marshal Eugene Smith, and the Bishop will be drawn in an open carriage by four white horses. It is also proposed to review the procession from some place to be selected. In this case the Bishop's health will prevent him from taking part in the parade, a platform and stand will be erected on Grant street in front of the Episcopal residence, from which the Bishop will review the column.

Mayor Blackmore has also been invited to participate, and has replied that he will do so if his health permits. He hoped if he was not able to join the parade, at least to review it in conjunction with City Councils from the balcony of Municipal Hall. He added that he had given orders for the Stars and Stripes to be displayed from that building as a mark of respect to the Irish citizens.

THE TURN OUT

will be one of the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in this city—at least those best able to judge are warranted in predicting such a result. It is expected that there will not be less than ten thousand persons participating, and there will be numerous bands of music, banners, flags, etc. It will be a grand gala day for those who revere the memory of the great and good St. Patrick.

A Compliment.

"The Bible Student," a large volume of 762 pages, of theological discourses, exegetical analysis, homilies, &c., published in London, England, contains four complimentary sermons of our fellow-townman, Alexander Clark, of the "Methodist Recorder," one or two of which originally appeared in the COMMERCIAL. It is certainly a compliment to our friend to find his literary work thus handsomely recognized across the water, bound up alongside the sermons of Spurgeon, Talmage and other well-known preachers. The volume referred to is an eclectic collection, compiled from material on the merits alone, and is considered eminent authority as scriptural exposition.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MANCHESTER saloon keepers have not yet been molested by the authorities.

WHY do not the City Property Committee see to the repair of the City Hall clock?

THE Allegheny Board of School Controllers will meet on Monday evening next to consider the question of grades.

JOHN FOAD was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Richard Gilmore, on information made by F. McClellan, charging him with larceny.

OWEN Mrs. Brennan a resident of the Point, is charged with illegal liquor selling, and a police officer is looking after her, armed with a warrant.

THE Sheriff's Commissioners report, for the meeting of the month of January, 292,105 bushels of coal, of which 61,469 bushels were hut and 24,535 bushels slack.

OTTO HEYL, a butcher, was, yesterday, fined $100 and costs by acting Mayor McMasters, for selling impure meat. The information was made by Inspector Lindsay.

THE grand jury yesterday ignored the bill charging Jeremiah Sullivan with the murder of Jane Brennan, Sweeney, and the defendant was discharged by Judge Collier.

AT a meeting held last evening Peter O'Neil, Esq., was elected Marshal of a division to take part in the St. Patrick's day procession, composed of men not members of any society.

A MAN named Bardie Fisher was badly injured last evening by being thrown out of a wagon, while it was running away. He was taken to his home on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny.

CHEAP fares from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington, via the Pacific Road, inaugurated on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Five dollars is now the fare to Washington city by that line.

BISHOP FOSTER, of the M. E. church, on his way to preside at the annual session of the Pittsburgh conference, to be held at Connellsville next week, will spend to-morrow in this city, and preach in Christ church in the morning.

THE Water Committee of Councils will visit the new Water Works next Tuesday. The excavation for the pumping house foundations has been "pumped out," and the committee will have a better opportunity for examination.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pittsburgh and California Enterprise Company will take place at the Monongahela House on the evening next. Supper will be served at nine o'clock. The reunion will doubtless prove a very interesting occasion to the participants.

WHARFMASTER BUCHANAN had three men arrested yesterday for dumping dirt on the Monongahela river between Smithfield and Wood streets. It is probable that proceedings will be instituted against them for violating the penalty imposed on throwing dirt and rubbish on the wharf, which is in direct violation of an ordinance.

THE thousandth pack-book was found in an old stable in the rear of the Doncaster House, Rochester. The hotel was burned down last year, and a new building has just been completed. The old stable in the rear of the hotel was having a new floor placed in it, and the laborers engaged in tearing up the old floor came across an old leather pocket-book, which almost fell to pieces in handling it. We are informed that it contained $8,000 in government bonds.

A CORRESPONDENT pertinently asks why it is that the Postoffice officials of this city are so dilatory in the discharge of the duty of sorting the mail which arrives at the Union Depot at 1:20 A. M. The mail is at once taken to the office and deserted, but it is not distributed into the lock-boxes until nearly daylight. There are a number of persons who have to wait for their mail at the